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THE HOME MAILS.

TO ARRIVE

June 19th.—Europe *viâ* Siberia), per s.s. CHINA.

TO DEPART

June 19th.—Formosa *viâ* Keelung, Japan *viâ* Moji, Victoria, Tacoma, and United Kingdom *viâ* Canada, at 1 p.m., per s.s. TACOMA MARU.

June 20th.—Europe *viâ* Siberia, at 3 p.m., per s.s. CHENAN.

June 22nd.—Straits, Ceylon, Durban, Cape Town, Teneriffe and London, at 11 a.m., per s.s. KATORI MARU.

June 22nd.—Formosa *viâ* Keelung, Shanghai, North China and Japan *viâ* Nagasaki, Victoria, Tacoma, and United Kingdom *viâ* Canada, at 1 p.m., per s.s. MANILA MARU.

June 22nd.—Europe *viâ* Siberia, at 3 p.m., per s.s. ANHUI.

June 25th.—Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, India, Colombo, Aden and Europe, at 9 a.m., per s.s. MAGELLAN.

June 27th.—Europe *viâ* Siberia, at 3 p.m., per s.s. SADO MARU.

June 27th.—Formosa *viâ* Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan *viâ* Moji, Victoria, B.C., Seattle and United Kingdom *viâ* Canada, at 3 p.m., per s.s. SADO MARU.

June 29th.—Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 11 a.m., per s.s. NAGOYA.

July 4th.—Europe *viâ* Siberia, at 10.30 a.m., per s.s. MONTEAGLE.

July 4th.—Shanghai, North China, Japan *viâ* Nagasaki, Victoria, Vancouver, United Kingdom *viâ* Canada, at 10.30 a.m., per s.s. MONTEAGLE.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to and from the Coast Ports, Manila, Siam etc., see the Post Office Notice on the last page of this issue.

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Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. 119

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Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. 566

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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
8.00 „ to 10.00 „ ... „ 10 „
10.00 „ to 11.00 „ .... „ 15 „
11.30 „ to 12.45 p.m.... „ 15 „
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 „ ... „ 10 „
1.15 „ to 1.45 „ ... „ 15 „
1.45 „ to 2.15 „ ... „ 10 „
2.15 „ to 5.00 „ ... „ 15 „
5.00 „ to 8.10 „ ... „ 10 „

NIGHT CARS.

6.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.30 p.m. Every Half-Hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
10.30 „ to 11.00 „ ... „ 10 „
11.30 „ to 12.00 noon „ 15 „
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.... „ 10 „
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 „ ... „ 15 „
5.00 „ to 6.00 „ ... „ 10 „
6.00 „ to 7.00 „ ... „ 15 „
7.00 „ to 8.10 „ ... „ 10 „

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days

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Hongkong, 12th June, 1916. 500

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	Dairen	Ar.	—	—	Mon.
	Dairen	Lv.	8.30 p.m.	Tu.	Tues.
$ 14.85	Mukden (S.M.R. Train)	Ar.	11.38 „	—	—
	Mukden	Lv.	11.50 „	Tuesday.	
$ 11.85	Changchun	Ar.	*2.10 a.m.		
	Changchun (Russian Train)	Lv.	2.25 „	Friday	
$ 9.95	Harbin	Ar.	*2.00 p.m.		

1st Class Fares				Connecting at Harbin with the Trans-Siberian Service from Petrograd.	
				Sakaki Mru.	Kobe Maru.
$ 9.95	Harbin (Russian Train)	Lv.	10.10a.m.	Saturday	
	Changchun	Ar.	4.30 p.m.		
$ 11.40	Changchun (S.M.R. Train)	Lv.	5.40 „	Sunday	
	Mukden	Ar.	8.45 „		
$ 14.85	Mukden (S.M.R. Stn.)	Lv.	9.05 „	Mon.	Wed.
	Dairen	Ar.	11.50 „	—	—
$ 40	Dairen	Lv.	Forenoon	Tues.	Thu.
	Shanghai	Ar.	—	—	Fri.

*Russian Train Time is 23 minutes faster than the S.M.R. Time

The above fares do not include the Express Train Berth Fee.

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Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. 77

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THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
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with wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison, which despite all the remedies you have tried. Perhaps your hands are swollen, the joints being strained, the flame with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease, if allowed to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals, and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not; try the Oxonhopper Treatment; which is a sure and certain remedy in cases of Bad Legs, Ulcerated Joints, Housemaid's Knee, Poisoned Hands, Abscesses, Glandular Swellings, Carbuncles, Sinuses, Snake, Insect and Dog Bites and all Skin Diseases. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of

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[578-28

OUR LONDON LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, May 10th.

THE COMPULSION BILL

The inclusion of all men of military age in the new Compulsion Bill has caused singularly little demonstration of disapproval considering the rooted objection in this country to conscription in any form only a few months ago. It is felt that it is necessary to make a completely united demonstration of willingness to throw all our weight into the scale against the enemy, and it is also felt that this method will meet the demand for "equality of sacrifice" which the attested married men have been raising.

An innovation this week has been the medical examination of men whether they are attested or not. That is to say, any man can go before the doctors, who will tell him whether he is likely to be accepted or not and for what kind of service. In this way a man can foresee his fate and can make arrangements accordingly. Crowds, as I write, are being examined in this way.

What the business heads of big firms feel, however, is that if the matter of recruiting had been referred to them they could have dealt with it more efficiently and with less dislocation of industry and commerce. At present the authorities often take away the essential men and leave those not so necessary for the business machine but equally good for fighting purposes. The heads of such businesses argue that if they were told to release a certain proportion of their men they could make a selection that would be better both for themselves and for the nation.

The Bill is, no doubt, purposely vague in many of its details at present, except that at a certain date we are all to be automatically included in the forces of the Crown. After that the authorities desire no doubt to deal with new situations as they arise with a minimum of restrictions imposed by the Bill.

THE IRISH RISING.

The trouble in Ireland is not likely, after all, to be so hard on the Nationalist aspirations for Home Rule as some of us anticipated when it first broke out. Even papers hostile to Mr. Redmond's party have fairly stated the case, and have pointed out that the Nationalist party and the nation as a whole have been loyal, and must not be confused with the handful of hare-brained dreamers and corrupt schemers who make up the forces of the irreconcilables.

It has even dawned upon many of the Ulstermen that if they had not been allowed to arm the Government would not have allowed the Sinn Feiners to carry rifles, and therefore the disorders might never have come to a dangerous head. There are reports to-day of negotiations between the Nationalists and the Ulstermen with a view to the total disarmament of Ireland by agreement. At the moment there is a hitch in the proceedings, but the fact that such a discussion has been inaugurated is eloquent proof that there are better influences at work in Ireland than has been the case at any time in recent years. It may yet transpire that the Irish temper will be better for the blood letting that has been witnessed in Dublin, sanguinary and terrible as these occurrences have been. No one can say we are a vindictive people. We are now beginning to hold up our hands to stop the Government shooting the ringleaders, and all witnesses from Ireland bear witness to the fact that the Irish soldiers were far more severe on the rebels of their own land than were the English soldiers imported from across the water to suppress the riots.

FORMER FRIENDS AT VARIANCE.

Dispassionate observers have derived some fun these last few days from the pretty little quarrel between Mr. Lloyd George and his former friend and admirer, Mr. A. G. Gardiner, editor of the *Daily News*. The latter made a slashing attack on the Minister of Munitions on the supposition that he was pressing the Premier to adopt conscription. The former idol of the Liberal party was accused of personal ambition, and a desire to be a sort of Napoleon, and a deliverer of the nation. The Minister replied in a series of caustic sentences in a speech in Wales, in which he spoke of the editor as an "assassin" who sought to subject him to "a discharge of poisonous gas." He declined to consider serious the wielder of the vitriolic pen, and said he desired neither his friendship nor his support. To this Mr. Gardiner has replied, alleging that Mr. Lloyd George has evaded the points raised and has adopted the attitude of the Minister who said: "My friends, we are now confronted by a grave problem: let us look it straight in the face—and pass on." The next word—if there is to be one—is with Mr. Lloyd George, but, as he says he is too busy trying to win the war to attend to smaller things, it may be that "this correspondence will now cease." But it has been infinitely diverting while it lasted.

SUPPRESSION OF RACING.

One of the results of the Dublin troubles has been the suppression of racing. Mixed up in the origin of the outbreak was the disturbing fact that when the snipers took possession of the city many of the officers and men were away at the Fairy House Course, witnessing the running of the Irish Grand National. Previous to Easter Monday, racing in Ireland was as fashionable as ever. It was sufficiently far away not to offend the French, who cannot understand our relaxations in war-time, and it had a certain amount of official approval as an encouragement to the maintenance of good horses. It is a blow to the fair ladies of Ireland, and the men of leisure, too, to have these race stopped, for they were enjoying themselves as much as in the piping times of peace.

MATCHMAKERS AND THE HEIR-APPARENT.

Society people will insist on talking about the marriage of the Prince of Wales. A well-informed correspondent writes on this:—"There is no obvious reason why this should be discussed at present, and yet suddenly it has cropped up in all sorts of usually well-informed quarters. Naturally, the inner Court set shows its customary reticence, but even individuals in quite high places hint that there is no smoke without fire. On the other hand, it is most unlikely that the engagement of the Heir-Apparent would be announced during the war. However, the festivities in connection with his marriage would give a very welcome fillip to trade after the war, and put a lot of money into circulation at the very time when this would be most desirable. Certainly the Prince himself can have done nothing to inspire all this chatter, because he is working hard at soldiering in Egypt.

"Of course, the previously privately settled arrangement of an alliance with a daughter of the ruling house of Roumania was abandoned on the declaration of war. The Prince of Wales will certainly marry a Russian Princess. But Society, which likes to settle everything cocksure, is uncertain whether the final choice of a bride will be the charming niece of the Tsar, who has been so much with Queen Alexandra that in all her tastes and opinions she is virtually an English girl, or whether the lot will fall on her first cousin, the Tsar's second daughter, the Grand Duchess Tatiana, who has several times been the guest of our King and Queen and speaks English perfectly. She is the more dominant in character of the two cousins, and is, moreover, singularly dextrous both in the ball-room and on horseback. Until recently, she always preferred riding bare-back, but is not a bit of a tomboy, nor in any sense of the word a 'new woman.'"

THE QUEEN THE WAR.

Queen Mary is feeling the strain of the war considerably. She does a tremendous amount of work in visiting the wounded and personally seeing what is being done by women's clubs in war work. This is tiring occupation and she is said to have aged considerably since the war began, while her hair is turning grey. The King insisted on taking her to Windsor for a fortnight at Easter, but even there she proceeded to supervise the reorganisation of the domestic arrangements of the Castle. All the arrangements for the private apartments under Queen Victoria are quite obsolete according to modern ideas, and King Edward, who regarded Windsor as a shooting box and a place for big entertaining, made few alterations. New bathrooms have been freely introduced, for the place was singularly deficient in this respect. The series of apartments have been re-arranged, whilst the old sanitary methods have been completely modernised.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

One of the announcements made this week in regard to compulsory service may have an importance for some men now in the Far East. Sir George Cave, in a written answer to Mr. Blair in the House of Commons, states that it will be the duty of a married man ordinarily resident in England, but who is abroad and cannot manage to be in this country within thirty days from the appointed day, to return to England forthwith and to report himself to the military authorities on his arrival.

LORD HAWKE'S ENGAGEMENT.

The engagement of Lord Hawke caused a great sensation. He is one of the most popular of men, but nobody thought seriously of his getting married when he reached fifty-five. He has done more than any other man for cricket, and has set a high standard for sport. Lancashire cricket always found him a cordial friend, while Yorkshire sport of all kinds, from hunting onwards, has had him as a constant patron. Considering how attached he is to country pursuits it is remarkable how often he is to be seen giving parties in London. He looks far younger than his age, except for his baldness. He is working energetically for the volunteers in his own county, and becomes for the third year in succession President of the M.C.C., which is a unique honour. When there was a "revised list" of the House of Lords under consideration, cutting down the Upper House to four hundred, he was the only peer intimately associated with sport to be retained. He is a fairly frequent attendant at debates.

Mrs. Arthur Cross, whom he is going to marry, is one of the best known hostesses in London, as she entertained largely until the war. She is the niece of a famous Scottish judge, and, until her first marriage, lived chiefly in Edinburgh. She is extremely handsome, very popular, and is sure to take her place among the prominent peeresses of the day. By her first marriage she has one little girl, who will be a considerable heiress in due course. The wedding will take place in June, in London, and will probably be more largely attended than any since Miss Asquith married Mr. Bonham Carter; but the gathering will be purely social, not political as was the case at that function.

A NEW M.P.'S PREDICAMENT.

One of the curious results of the Irish revolt has been that a duly elected Irish M.P. cannot take his seat at Westminster this week. The death of Mr. Delany in the Tyrrellsory Division of Queen's County caused a vacancy, and Mr. J. Lalor Fitzgerald secured the seat. But the returning officer's certificate of his election went astray in the Irish troubles, and has not yet been traced. Until it turns up, or the member secures a duplicate he will not be permitted to take his seat in the House of Commons.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

It is clear that some manufacturers in the hardware and other trades are refusing to quote prices for future business on the ground that they cannot guarantee supply. In many instances tempting offers are being made by buyers to induce manufacturers to give their orders therefore. The reply is that even if an advance of 60 per cent. were paid it would be impossible to secure the labour necessary for expediting the manufacture of the goods. For this reason there are export buyers who incline to the opinion that in a large variety of commodities no further increase in prices will take place to any substantial extent, but that firms who had the prevision to book orders, and are on the list for comparatively early delivery, will reap the benefit, though they will not, in many cases, be paying less than their rivals who came forward with contracts at a later hour. Side by side with this the view is held that, although some reaction in prices is to be expected on the first solid prospects of peace, this will be quickly counter-balanced by a new advance, on acount of the world-wide demand for peace supplies that will then set in.

In spite of this reluctance to book new orders, I am told by a China merchant here that he is getting his contracts carried out without great difficulty, and is experiencing only a slightly increased difficulty in getting the goods shipped to the East.

THE PRESERVATION OF TRADE SECRETS.

One of the new problems of the time, arising out of compulsory service, is the preservation of trade secrets. Many secrets and formulæ which have been carefully kept from the knowledge of rivals for years by the simple process of limiting the circle of those admitted to the knowledge. They are anxious not to increase that circle, which would automatically increase the risks, so with many of the trusted men called up they have to decide whether they will extend their confidants or close down. One manufacturer has decided to call up the daughters of the men enrolled for service who had held the secrets hitherto. In that way the secrets of the firm will, at any rate, "remain in the family."

GIVING THEIR MEN AND LENDING THEIR MONEY.

The working classes of the country have lent the Government £2,015,000 in two months on the war savings certificates purchasable at the Post Offices at 15s. 6d. and redeemable in five years from the date of purchase for £1. Over a hundred local committees have been set up to organise war savings, and these are issuing cards after the fashion of the Post Office Savings Bank, on which there are sections for sixpenny weekly savings. Whereas it would take a man thirty-one weeks at sixpence a week to buy a certificate, by forming local associations the local committee can buy several certificates a week. Then the man or woman who completes the cards most quickly becomes entitled to the certificate that matures at the earliest date—and so forth. The greater the thrift the quicker the return. In Sheffield alone there are 2,000 soldiers' dependents buying war certificates. They have given their men to the war; now they are lending their money to the Treasury. That, I think, is a good sign of the healthy atmosphere in England to-day.

(Continued on next Column.)

GENERAL SUKHOMLINOFF.

IMPRISONED IN A FORTRESS.

The special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Petrograd writes:—

General Sukhomlinoff has been arrested and lodged in the Peter and Paul Fortress in the centre of Petrograd. The event took place on Wednesday, but was withheld from public knowledge until Friday evening. It was the sequel to the personal examination of the ex-Minister for War at his own dwelling in Petrograd, and the concurrent investigation of his papers.

According to the official announcement, the immediate object of the arrest is to prevent the accused from escaping from the consequences of the inquiry that is being made into his official conduct. At the same time, it is made known that there are accusations against General Sukhomlinoff under five separate clauses of the penal and criminal codes, but the exact nature of the charges is not revealed. The clauses in question deal with a great number of different offences, including excess of administrative powers, forgery, falsification of official documents, malversation, and treason of various degrees of turpitude. The punishments they threaten range from a few months' imprisonment to death.

The arrest was carried out by Senator Bogorodski, in company with high officials of the Public Prosecutor's office and the police, who had with them a number of their subordinates.

EX-MINISTER SURPRISED.

The measure seems to have taken the ex-Minister by surprise. When the visitors were announced he inquired in an astonished voice, "Why so many! What is the matter! What am I accused of?" Senator Bogorodski replied to these questions, and while he conducted the examination the premises were searched by the police, who collected for removal four chests full of papers. Madame Sukhomlinoff, who protested loudly against the proceedings, was also subjected to a searching cross-questioning, but she was left at liberty.

Up to the last moment General Sukhomlinoff seems to have had no idea that his arrest was contemplated. When informed that he must consider himself a prisoner he was silent for a few moments, and then said: "At your service. I regard it as my first duty to submit to the rigorous dictates of the law. I am at your disposal." Before entering the room in which he is confined he was told that he must give up his sword, as it is against the rules of the fortress that prisoners should bear arms.

It is expected that the preliminary investigation will take a further six weeks or so. The material which it brings to light will be handed to the Chief Procurator of the Criminal Appeal Court of the Senate, who will report as to whether or not the facts justify a formal prosecution. In the event of an affirmative decision the Emperor will be asked to consent to the ex-Minister being put on his trial.

According to reports in currency some very curious documents were found among General Sukhomlinoff's papers. In his diary is an entry to the effect that he had dined for 75 copecks (about 1s. 6d.) at the Guards' stores in order to save money for his wife, who is many years younger than he.

YARN MARKET.

Messrs. S. D. Setna & Co., of Hongkong, in their fortnightly report dated June 15th state:—

Cotton.—Market ruled steady. Sales of about 450 packages at $29 to $31 per picul are reported in the market. Unsold stock is said to be about 500 packages. Reported closing quotations: $28 to $33 per picul.

Indian Yarn.—The fluctuations in the rates of exchange, high prices ruling in India, and the inquiry from the consuming districts were factors improving our yarn market, and prices show a good rise of another $3 to $5 per bale. Sales during the past fortnight were reported in 25 bales of No. 6s; 1,050 bales of No. 10s; 550 bales of No. 12s; 250 bales of No. 16s; and 150 bales of No. 20s—in all, about 2,025 bales as under:—

25 bales of China No. 6s, $76 per bale; 100 bales of Assur No. 10s, $97 per bale; 25 bales of Colaba No. 10s, $100 per bale; 50 bales of Crown No. 10s, $96 per bale; 150 bales of Currimbhoy No. 10s, $102 per bale; 150 bales of David No. 10s, $102 per bale; 25 bales of Gold Mohour No. 10s, $98 per bale; 100 bales of Indo-China No. 10s, $96 per bale; 50 bales of Naranjee No. 10s, $96 per bale; 25 bales of Pabaney No. 10s, $93 per bale; 125 bales of Phoenix No. 10s, $100 per bale; 100 bales of Sun No. 10s, $101 per bale; 150 bales of Sundries No. 10s, $98-$102 per bale; 50 bales of Currimbhoy No. 12s, $105 per bale; 150 bales of Dawn No. 12s, $104 per bale; 100 bales of Indo-China No. 12s, $103 per bale; 100 bales of Sun No. 12s, $106 per bale; 150 bales of Sundries No. 12s, $106-$109 per bale; 100 bales of Naranjee No. 16s, $118 per bale; 50 bales of Swan No. 16s, $118 per bale; 100 bales of Sundries No. 16s, $110-$119 per bale; 25 bales of Empress No. 20s, $118 per bale; 25 bales of Gold Mohour No. 20s, $125 per bale; 50 bales of Indo-China No. 20s, $123 per bale; 50 bales of Sun No. 20s, $130 per bale.

Unsold stock is estimated at about 45,000 bales. Sold but uncleared stock is about 5,000 bales.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

NOTICES.

1.—"A" No. 1578 Pte. H. W. Ramsey, Signalling Section, will attend morning parades for Class "C" until he has passed test in Semaphore Signalling.
"B" Rate of Dollar 2/1½ for June.

PROMOTION.

2.—No. 1934 Pte. W. C. Ogley, having passed the test in Semaphore Signalling, is promoted to Class "B."

LEAVE.

3.—Reference Order No. 4 of 15th June, 1916, the leave granted to No. 1339, Gr. West to date from 19th inst.

PARADES.

4.—Parades for Monday, 19th inst.:—
7 a.m. Signalling Section "C" Class on Cricket Ground.
Parades for Tuesday, 20th inst.:—
7 a.m. Signalling Section "C" Class on Cricket Ground.
5.15 p.m. All units of the Corps (excepting members on duty) at Headquarters. Dress: Drill order khaki. Officers will wear swords. At the close of the parade (6.15 p.m.) His Excellency the Governor will present the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration (V.D.) to Capt. W. Armstrong.
5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "A," "B," and "C" Classes at Causeway Bay (Headquarters, if wet).

DETAIL.

5.—On duty 22nd inst.: H.K.V.R.
Next for duty 23rd inst.: Left Section M.G. Co.
Orderly Officer 23rd to 26th inst.: Lieut. Preston.

A. F. CHURCHILL, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

MOUNTED PATROLS.

Mr. T. F. Hough has been attached to the Mounted Police by courtesy of O.C. H.K.V.R.

The Sergeant Major's parade at the Stables will take place on Monday and Wednesday, June 19th and 21st, at 5.45 p.m., and not on Tuesday and Thursday as previously ordered.

COMPANY PARADES.

Monday, June 19th.—No. 2 Company.
Tuesday, June 20th.—No. 3 Company.
Wednesday, June 21st.—No. 1 Company.

RECRUITS.

All members of No. 4 Company, except Sections 13 and 14, will parade at Central under the O. C. Company and Company Sergt.-Major, at 5.30 p.m. on Monday and Wednesday, June 19th and 21st.

Recruits of No. 2 Platoon will parade under Platoon Commander and Company S.M. at same place and hour on Tuesday and Thursday, June 20th and 22nd.

RESIGNATION.

P.C. 660 Martin is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony. Resignation to date June 17th.

F. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (R).

BREADSTUFFS IN RUMANIA HELD FOR BRITISH SYNDICATE.

The acceptance by the Rumanian Millers' Syndicate of the offer of the British Buyers' Syndicate for the purchase of flour available for export has caused great satisfaction in Bucherest (says *Reuter*).

The transaction greatly benefits the millers, who incur no risks, and the flour is kept in the country for the present.

It will have considerable results for Turkey; for, according to reliable information which reached Bucharest recently, the lack of food in Turkey amounts to famine. A pound of flour costs about eightpence in Constantinople at present.

As already reported, the Millers' Syndicate refused the German offer to buy the flour available for export at the price of £225 per wagon.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE Y.M.C.A.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I am in doubt as to whether or not I should accept the apology of "Believer," his grounds being callously feeble.

"The end justifies the means" is not a teaching of the Jesuits, but I am not surprised that "Believer" should distort an expression, used by one of the Jesuits, to a fundamental principle of the "Society of Jesus," although he claims to have been educated by the Jesuits, which should have taught him to know better.

"Believer" states in his letter:—"I was a believer in the Y.M.C.A." I should regret very much, indeed, if I have been the instrument of causing any change in his opinion. This, however, is partly possible, since I have made it quite clear that the good work of the Y.M.C.A. is appreciated; that my objection to the scheme in its original form is occasioned by the War.

"Believer" would do well to refrain from making such idiotic remarks as "by fatuous critics who have never done, or even thought of doing, anything for the public good." Has it not been said that there are many who are contributing anonymously to the various war charities? Is "Believer" such a contributor, or a contributor at all?

Finally, would it not be wise for "Believer" to sacrifice a little of his time in order that the quotation required by "True Believer" may be produced, or admit that it does not exist? In this way he would render material assistance to the Y.M.C.A. Yours faithfully,

"ALSO A BELIEVER."

Hongkong, 17th June, 1916.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—In the book of Job—if my memory serves me rightly, and evidently written in anticipation of the present correspondence—will be found these pregnant words:—

"Who has set free the wild ass; who has loosened the bonds of the wild ass?"

—I am, Yours obediently,

"COINCIDENCE."

Hongkong, 17th June, 1916.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—"Having been educated in a Jesuit school, where I was taught that 'the end justifies the means' I hope your readers will excuse me and attribute the subterfuge to my Jesuit education." Thus writes "Believer" in your issue of this morning.

Now, I was a student of a well-known Jesuit college at home for six years, and during a two years' Philosophy course I never heard the "Jesuit doctrine" of "the end justifying the means" referred to save in jest. Therefore, I am naturally interested in "Believer's" statement, and shall be glad if he will kindly send me, through you, his name, with the name of the Jesuit school and the years during which he was a student therein. In exchange I shall gladly furnish him with my name and similar particulars. If he will kindly also give me the names of the Jesuit professors from whom he learnt this "doctrine" and of the Jesuit books from which it was taught he will be very materially assisting me in the inquiries which I propose to make.—I am, etc.,

M. C.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1916.

[We have received several other letters upon this subject, but as they all cover the same ground no purpose would be served by publishing them. This correspondence must now cease.—ED.]

SCIENTIFIC PROOF

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Your correspondent "Plebis" has distinctly scored with his recent mild reproof of "H," "Scientific Proof," and the Rev. Copley Moyle. One cannot help thinking that in the recent discussions in the Hongkong Press anent Religion and Science far too much ill-feeling, often expressed in open derision and mud-slinging, has been shown with a conspicuous absence of tolerance.

Although diametrically opposed in method and matter of detail, we are all striving for the same object—universal happiness. Some believe that this cannot be attained in this world and endeavour by various beliefs and actions, not always conducive to immediate satisfaction, to obtain their reward in a future life; others are satisfied to disregard the future

(*Continued on next Column.*)

aim at reaching their ideals in this world. Whichever way we examine these methods they can all be reduced to a matter of gradual improvement and adjustment to Nature's laws.

It is distinctly noticeable, though not universally admitted, that the wide gulf separating extreme differences of thought is gradually narrowing, and that complete unification in some very distant future will result from the attainment of that object for which all are now groping.

Intolerance is to be deplored, as it must of necessity stunt the mind and be a hindrance to real progress; it is quite refreshing to read such a sensible view as that expressed by "Plebis."—Yours, etc.,

EVOLUTIONIST.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1916.

[This correspondence must now cease.—ED.]

MACAO NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MACAO, June 16th.

The well-known old Post Office, which was closed some months ago, the departments being transferred elsewhere, collapsed at about 5 o'clock in the evening on the 14th inst. Just at the time many persons were passing, and one unfortunate Chinese was buried under the *débris*. Help was rendered and the man, severely injured, was removed to the Civil Hospital, where he died in the night.

In November last it was reported that a Japanese steamer had put into Chinese waters to receive from this Colony a large number of cases containing prepared opium for Mexico. It would be interesting to know how the re-exportation is arranged and what degree of supervision is exercised. The public talk in this city is that there is something very wrong in this business and we are all waiting to know the truth of the matter.

A decree has been published that censorship has been established in the Colony, all the correspondence, etc., inwards and outwards being subject to examination, but no staff has been appointed yet for this service.

QUICK-LUNCH LINGO.

EXPERTS AT AMERICAN SPEED RESTAURANT.

The doctor writes Latin on your prescription in return for a five-dollar fee; the lawyer may even venture into Greek. The chef says "Potage Parmentier," when he means potato soup; the sport-writer describes his favourite form of mania in flowing imagery that scorns to mingle with the English idiom. Stock-brokers affect the deaf and dumb alphabet in preference to their own; poets, Fourth of July orators, and railroad-folder-writers all show a considerable scorn for the common or garden variety of speech. And then, there is the Quick-Lunch expert. Not all Speed Restaurants are equipped with these experts, but on occasion they are to be found, and their free translations of the items on the bill of fare are at once the fascination and bewilderment of the patron. A writer in the *Boston Post* introduces us to one of them:

The other day in a down-town restaurant, after I had polished off a platter of beans, I tarried to converse with one of the waiters who is a friend of mine. He was very busy, of course, yet, while waiting on customers, he found time to converse with me.

"Gimme an order of pea soup," said one customer.

"One splash of split peas," cried the waiter.

"Couple of sinkers and a cup of coffee without cream," said a gink, climbing on a stool.

"Two submarines and a mug of murk—no cow!" bawled the waiter.

"I ain't seen Jim for two weeks," he went on, addressing me. "He always used to come in here noons, but—"

"An order of ham and eggs," interrupted a customer.

"Roast two on a slice of squeal!" the waiter shouted into the tube.

"Beef stew and a cup of tea for me" a new arrival said.

"Bossy in a bowl—boiled leaves on the side!" sang the waiter. Then to me:

"I've been thinking that Jim must have the grip or something, because—"

"A dozen raw oysters," said a busy business man.

"Twelve alive in the shell!" shouted the waiter.

"Where's my eggs on toast?" complained a man in waiting.

"Rush the biddies on a raft!" yelped the waiter.

"I want a rump steak rare," ordered another man.

"Slab of moo—let him chew it!" the waiter called.

"If you see Jim," he went on, "tell him I was askin' about him, will you!"

I told him I would and slid off my stool.

"I want a bowl of tomato soup," began the man who grabbed my stool, "a plate of beans, bread and butter, a piece of apple pie, and a glass of water."

I figured that the translation of this order into lunch-lingo would be worth listening to, so I lingered. The waiter seemed to be puzzled, but for an instant only; then he shouted into the tube as follows:

"One splash of red noise, platter of Saturday nights, dough well done with cow to cover. Eve with the lid on, and a chaser of Adam's ale!"

TRADE OF HONGKONG.

GENERALLY DULL TONE.

The following statistics have been taken from the fortnightly price current and market report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce:—

OPIUM.

The stocks on June 15th were 395 chests of Patna, 208 of Benares, 273 of Malwa and 178 of Persian and Turkish. During the interval the exports to Shanghai, etc., have been 110 chests of Persian and Turkish, and one chest of Malwa opium. The balance of stocks of uncertified Bengal opium on June 15th were 128 chests of Patna and 50 of Benares. No opium was boiled by Government monopoly.

EXPORTS.

The Feather market has been very dull, and there is nothing doing in Ginger. There is no business in Galangal. Quotations for Cassia Oil are lower, but there is no business doing. Star Aniseed Oil is firmer, but there is only small business doing. The same may be said of Star Aniseed. There is nothing doing in Yunnan Tin. The Saigon Cassia trade reveals no change, and Bristles are a very dull business.

IMPORTS.

Dealers in Cotton Yarn have shown slightly more inclination to operate, but sales are still restricted. Prices have advanced $4.00 to $5.00 per bale in harmony with the decline in exchange. The death of Yuan Shi Kai, it is hoped, will lead to the various factions settling their differences for the time being at all events, consequently there is a more hopeful feeling, especially in the North. Quotations are:—No. 10s at $90/105. No. 12s at $94/106. No. 16s at $100/126. No. 20s at $100/138. Arrivals 1,500 bales. Sales 2,000 bales. Shipments 1,500. Unsold stock 48,000 bales. Bargains 12,000 bales. There is no enquiry for Woollens, and no business. There is nothing new to report in Raw Cottons, the market remaining lifeless. There is a feeling, however, that an improvement will shortly set in. Meanwhile, prices are still below home equivalent. A few sales of Nails have been reported for shipment from here to the North. Yellow Metal is nominal. There are no stocks of Sundries. Small sales of Coal are reported, but all the quotations given are only nominal. The Sugar market has been less active owing to advanced rates.

The American Flour Market has dropped slightly owing to lack of demand. Freights are easier for the summer months. The local market is still in the same stagnant condition. There is no demand from coast ports. Quotations: American Patent, $4.00; American Cut off, $3.40; American Straight, $3.35; Shanghai Flour, $3.-/3.05.

THE ESCAPED GERMAN TRADER.

ARRIVAL IN BATAVIA.

Great surprise was caused by the arrival at Priok of a German vessel, the *Marie*, from German East Africa. As soon as the news of her arrival was spread numbers of local residents rushed off to Priok, while in the meanwhile rumour was rampant in concocting various theories as to the vessel's escape.

It appears that since the outbreak of hostilities the vessel had been lying hidden in one of the river mouths near Darassalam enjoying undisturbed peace when on the morning of April 22 last there appeared in the open sea a coupe of British cruisers which immediately on perceiving the vessel opened a heavy fire. The captain then called a council of war and decided to risk making a bolt for it. He therefore waited until dusk; in the meanwhile his vessel being damaged, though she was as yet not rendered unseaworthy. According to the captain, as dusk closed in firing ceased, and, seizing a good opportunity, he quietly steered off, with all lights out and, instead of taking the usual route, he manœuvred his vessel to such good purpose that before many hours he had almost entirely evaded his attackers. As the day were on, however, his pursuers once again appeared and a further heavy fire was opened on the unfortunate vessel. By skilful manœuvring, however, he managed to reach Priok, as already stated, last Sunday morning. The vessel on arrival was a sorry sight, for her masts and funnels had been entirely shot away, while the hull presented the appearance of a perforated sheet. The davits had been almost entirely reduced to mere fragments, while the railings were entirely shot away. The engine-room fortunately, in contrast to the other parts of the vessel, had escaped almost entirely unscathed, with the exception of one shot which came in from one side and went right out the other, just grazing past the heads of the engine-room staff.

A representative of the *Bat. Nieuwsblad* says the Captain displayed reluctance to be questioned on the matter, but merely contented himself by saying that there will be time enough for that. The *Marie*, which arrived in German East Africa from Hamburg, belongs to the Hansa Line, her tonnage being some 7,000. The vessel, which is anchored just outside the roads, has continued to attract hundreds of visitors, and Priok during the week has been a busy sight. It is understood the vessel will be interned.

The local British Consul-General has this week notified that any firms or persons undertaking repairs to any interned German vessels will be immediately put on the Black List, and this has once again given rise to some little mud slinging on the part of a local journal, though it is not to be doubted that the recent farce will not be repeated, for participants thereof are now wiser if not sadder, men.

GERMANY MISLED BY AMERICA'S SUPINENESS.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S VIEWS.

Colonel Roosevelt does not permit a little thing like a cold to interfere with his political activities. By way of Easter Sunday greeting he renewed his attack upon the Administration in the following statement, according to an Oyster Bay dispatch to the *New York World*:

"Men are saying that they stand behind the President or by the President. I wish to speak for the men who in the event of war will stand in front of the President, and between him and the foreign enemy, and who therefore will stand between danger and the men who are behind or beside the President.

"These are the men who will go to the war at once if there is war with Germany, or with any other great power, and who feel as I do, that we would far rather go to war unprepared than see our women and children murdered with impunity and the honour of the flag stained.

"But, it is a wicked thing that the folly of our rulers in obeying the behests of the peace-at-any-price people and the apostles of anti-preparedness should make the sacrifice either useless or else needlessly and appallingly wasteful in blood.

"In the event of such a war my four sons will go, and one, and perhaps both of my sons-in-law; I will go myself; the young kinsfolk and friends of my sons will go; so my words are spoken with my eyes open.

THE NATION'S FOLLY.

"It is of small consequence what happens to us of the older generation, but when I think of the young men my heart grows bitter that their fine and gallant lives should be sacrificed not to the Nation's need, but to the Nation's folly.

"I would far rather see them dead than see them flinch from their duty when the honour of our people is concerned. But if we now go to war, these young men and all their fellows will die in thousands of fever and dysentery, and lung trouble, in the camps, because we have not prepared in advance; because they and those who would lead and care for them have not been trained in advance.

"They will be butchered needlessly in battle because we have failed to prepare masses of artillery and machine guns and motor-trucks, and shells and aeroplanes, and have failed to provide and train the men who shall manage all the formidable and delicate mechanism of war.

"Twenty-one months have passed since the great war began; and during all this time we have not prepared in even the smallest degree, in order, if possible to avert it, to wage it efficiently and successfully.

"LEFT US HELPLESS."

"The pacifists and anti-preparedness people have had their will, and our rulers at Washington have bowed to them and left us helpless, and with blind fatuity they said they did this in the interests of peace.

"When will our people learn that the peace of unpreparedness is the peace of cowardice and folly and may at any time lead to overwhelming disaster?

"Fourteen months ago we notified Germany that if she did what ever since she has done and continued to do, we would hold her to a strict accountability. Such language could only be justified if, immediately and in thoroughgoing fashion we had bent our every energy to the task of preparing, thereby showing that we meant what we said, and that we possessed both the will and the power to make our words good.

"Such a course would have not increased, it would have greatly diminished, the chances of war. But we sat supine. We took not one step to prepare. Naturally, Germany did not treat us seriously; we misled her.

BLAMES OUR RULERS.

"Now, fourteen months afterward, we say that we were serious. If Germany now does as we wish, it will, as I have said before, be proof positive that Germany would have promptly yielded if fourteen months ago we had so acted that Germany knew we meant what we said: and in such case, therefore, our rulers at Washington will have been proved responsible for the blood of the thousands of peaceful men, women and children who have been killed.

"If she does not yield, we are then faced with a crisis for which during twenty-one months we have failed to prepare in even the smallest degree.

"The failure of our rulers at Washington to prepare during these twenty-one months, when even a child ought to have seen what was impending, has represented a folly so extreme that in its effect it was a crime against the Nation."

BELGIUM'S REVENGE.

IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

The *Herald's* Havre correspondent wrote last month:—

I have been able to interview a prominent Belgian statesman with regard to the progress realized by the Congo forces who have just advanced a considerable distance in German East Africa after having inflicted sanguinary defeats on the enemy on the southern bank of Lake Kivu.

"The successes gained by our troops," he said, "have an importance which is not yet realized. Besides showing the splendid value of the native troops of the Belgian Congo and of the Belgian officers who are leading them, these successes are the beginning of our revenge for the invasion of our country. At the present time our forces occupy in the German East African colony as much territory as the Kaiser's forces are holding of ours in Europe, and with the help of the British of Rhodesia and of the Portuguese of Mozambique, we shall soon be masters of a colony the area of which is twenty times greater than that of Belgium.

"The bearing this will have on the situation after the victory of the Allies is made more evident by the fact that in the beginning Germany asserted that she was fighting for colonial expansion."

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

THE COLOURS OF NATURE

ARE EQUALLED BY

"OLSINA"

WATER PAINTS

FOR

INTERIOR OR EXTERIOR DECORATION.

WASHABLE,

HYGIENIC,

PERMANENT,

Made by MANDER BROTHERS, WOLVERHAMPTON.

Full particulars from—

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS,

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

[21

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer		$6.00
Return " "	(available also for return by day steamer)	11.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer		5.00
Return " "		9.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

MONDAY, 19TH JUNE, 1916.

8 a.m. *HEUNGSHAN*. | 8 a.m. *HONAM*.
10 p.m. *KINSHAN*. | 5 p.m. *FATSHAN*.

TUESDAY, 20TH JUNE, 1916.

8 a.m. *HONAM*. | 8 a.m. *HEUNGSHAN*.
10 p.m. *FATSHAN*. | 5 p.m. *KINSHAN*.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. *TAISHAN*, Tons 2,003. | S.S. *SUI TAI*, Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 25TH JUNE, 1916.

The Company's New Steamship

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m., and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. *SUI AN*.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. *SAINAM*, 588 tons, and S.S. *NANNING*, 569 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers *LINTAN* and *SANUI*. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT Co., LTD.,

Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier. [123

NOTICE.

MR. E. S. LEEDS, of Newchwang and Mukden, draws our attention to the fact that the entry appearing under the Firm which bears his name in the current issue of the "DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, ETC.," is entirely incorrect. We sincerely regret the mistake and any annoyance it may have caused.

THE PUBLISHERS.

"THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY."

THERAPION No. 1

CURES DISCHARGES, EITHER SEX, WITHOUT INJECTIONS.

THERAPION No. 2

CURES BLOOD POISON, BAD LEGS, SKIN ERUPTIONS.

THERAPION No. 3

CURES ALL CHRONIC WEAKNESSES, DRAINS, LOST VIGOR, &c.

SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICES IN ENGLAND, $3.

SEND STAMP ADDRESS ENVELOPE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LECLERC, M.CO., Co. HAVERSTOCK RD, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON.

A CURE FOR YOU

TRY NEW DRAGEES (TASTELESS) FORM OF EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE.

THERAPION

SEE THAT THERE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" ON EVERY BOTTLE. GIVE STAMP ADVISED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

BEWARE OF HAVING THERAPION. 54

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCES 1911 AND 1913,
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE "DEVAWONGSE" STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of Section 188 of the Companies' Ordinances 1911 that the FINAL WINDING-UP MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the Company's Office, 1st floor, No. 20, Des Vœux Road Central, in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, 19th day of July, 1916, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of having the account of the Liquidator showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and property of the Company disposed of laid before such Meeting and hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator.

Dated 16th June, 1916.

NG KAI CHI
Liquidator.
[807

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCES 1911 AND 1913,
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE "PHRANANG" STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of Section 188 of the Companies' Ordinances 1911 that the FINAL WINDING-UP MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the Company's Office, 1st floor, No. 20, Des Vœux Road Central, in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, 19th day of July, 1916, at 12.15 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of having the account of the Liquidator showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and property of the Company disposed of laid before such Meeting and hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator.

Dated 16th June, 1916.

NG KAI CHI,
Liquidator.
[808

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NYANZA,"

Captain J. Gaunt, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about THURSDAY, the 29th June, 1916, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. The s.s. "NYANZA" will proceed through to Port Said, Marseilles and London.

Silk and Valuables for Bombay (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a Steamer of the B. I. S. N. Co.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1916. 1

CHINA MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, NAGASAKI, &c.

THE Steamship

"CHINA,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after THURSDAY, 22nd inst., at 5 P.M., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the Company's godown.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be examined at the Company's Godown on SATURDAY, 24th inst. Claims against the Steamer must be filed with the Company within 10 days of the arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.,
O. H. RITTER,
Agent.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1916. [809

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

THE Steamship

"TJIKEMBANG,"

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th June will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 29th June, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th May by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Managing Agents,
JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1916 [810

AUCTION

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 26th day of June, 1916, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Kennedy Town, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of HIS MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements. (Approximate.) N.	S.	E.	W.	Contents in Square feet	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
			feet	feet	feet	feet		$	$
1	Inland Lot No. 2169. Adjoining Inland Lot No. 1885, Kennedy Town.		As	per	sale	plan.	4,440 (about)	20	1,776

Hongkong, 16th June, 1916. [804

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
(IN LIQUIDATION).

CREDITORS are required to send in their Claims against the above to the Undersigned, St. George's Building, Chater Road, on or before FRIDAY, the 30th June, 1916.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Liquidators.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1916. [757

NOTICE.

WM. MEYERINK & Co.
H. TIMCKE.

ALL CREDITORS are requested to send in their Claims to the Undersigned on or before 30th June, 1916.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
4, Des Vœux Road,
Liquidators.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1916. [758

WANTED.

FOREIGN ASSISTANT for Book Office of Local Shipping Company. Previous experience essential.

For particulars apply to—

"BOOK OFFICE,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 10th Jun, 1916. [785

WANTED.

FOR Singapore, CHINESE CLERK with a good knowledge of Chinese Characters; thorough knowledge of English essential; would be required mainly for translation work.

Apply—

"A. B. C.,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1916. [741

FOR SALE.

ONE SET VERTICAL MARINE ENGINES, with three cylinders of 15 inches, 24 inches and 40 inches diameter, with Condenser and Pumps, complete. Also three bilge directing boxes, one reducing valve, two discharge valves, one set double safety valves, one steam distributing valve chest with valves, one bulkhead flange for shaft, one main injection valve, and one spare condenser door, all having been formerly used in connection with the aforesaid engines. Built in 1904 and been in use only 14 months.

1,983 lbs.—Self-Hardening Steel.
1,877 lbs.—L. A. Turning Steel.
926 lbs.—Oval Chisel Steel.
2,896 lbs.—Round Punching or Turning Steel.

and

One hundred Kilos Metal Packing.

Open to Offers.

For further particulars, apply to—

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
4, Duddell Street.
[411

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.

OFFICES in King's Buildings.

HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

No. 1, HILLSIDE," THE PEAK.

Nos. 1, and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
32

TO LET.

NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.

No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, 63, PEAK.

CRAIGMIN EAST, 160, THE PEAK, Unfurnished.

4-ROOMED FLAT to let at the PEAK.

KELLETT CREST, 65, PEAK.

No. 141, WANCHAI ROAD, Large and Spacious Godown.

"SHORNCLIFFE," Garden Road, to let Furnished, 6 Rooms.

"WOODBURY," No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon, from 1st May, 1916.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak.

"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.

No. 6, BELILIOS TERRACE.

No. 25, BELILIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.

TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.

No. 2, DES VŒUX VILLAS, 61, PEAK, Unfurnished.

No 59, THE PEAK, CAMERON VILLAS.

Apply to— LINSTEAD & DAVIS
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
35

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

PREMISES at present occupied by CHS. J. GAUPP & Co., Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road.

Apply on premises or to—

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Liquidators.
[705

TO LET—FURNISHED.

"IDDESLEIGH," 5, Bowen Road, for 2 or 3 months from end of July.

Apply to—

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
[803

TO LET.

"ROCKLANDS," No. 7, Robinson Road, from 1st August, 1916, or earlier.

Apply—

M. J. D. STEPHENS,
18, Bank Buildings.
[800

TO LET.

EUROPEAN OFFICES, from 1st July, comprising the First Floor of No. 25, Des Vœux Road Central.

Apply to—

ALEX. ROSS & Co.
[796

TO LET.

GLENSHIEL, 141, PEAK. Partly Furnished if required; suitable for a Mess.

For all details apply to—

"GLENSHIEL,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[783

TO LET—FURNISHED.

NO. 129, THE PEAK, from middle July to middle October.

For particulars apply—

No. 9,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[780

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without Board. Every convenience.

Apply—

"BOARD,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[778

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The Asiatic.

Apply to—

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., LTD.
[622

TO LET.

OFFICES in Princes' Building.

Apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Liquidators,
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co
[572

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 9, Queen's Road Central (In Ice House Street).

Apply to—

WILKINSON & GRIST.
691

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c., Vacant 1st November.

Apply—

DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON.
[90

TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN in PRINCE'S BUILDING.

For particulars etc., apply—

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.
665

TO LET.

From 1st May.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.

Apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
[518

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
[37

TO LET.

NO. 4, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, First Floor.

THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Offices, Servants' Quarters, etc., No. 14, SHAMEEN, CANTON, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.
[415

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road Kowloon.

THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD
Alexandra Buildings
[693

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

E

OLD BROWN BRANDY

THE

PEG O' MY HEART.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE 616.

'13

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 19TH JUNE, 1916

CHINA'S DEPENDENCIES.

WITH the constitutional crisis in China absorbing all the interest that dwellers in the Far East can spare from the much greater events that are being put to the supreme arbitrament in the western world, it is not to be wondered at if China's dependencies receive little or no attention. China herself has not forgotten them, however, and loses no opportunity to try to strengthen her grip on them and reduce them to a state of vassalage. The Mongolian Princes are probably in a secure position for the time being, in spite of the attempts that were being made a few months ago to undermine their authority and reduce their territories to the *status* of a province of China. Their goodwill is of considerable value now, and any movement that tended to provoke their hostility might well prove a serious additive to the embarrassments with which the Central Government is at present endeavouring to cope. Accordingly, the forward movement has to express itself in fresh direction, and so Tibet is once more receiving attention, this time from the Kansu frontier, the failure of the operations of General YIN on the Szechuan side having apparently convinced the authorities of that province that they are not in a position to repeat the performances, at once dramatic and solid, of the brothers CHAO. Their operations eight years ago succeeded in establishing Chinese influence firmly in south-east Tibet as well as throughout the debatable borderland. North-east Tibet is now chosen for amalgamation with China proper and for the establishment of the regular Chinese system of provincial administration. This is no new scheme: some years ago there were rumours that the Kokonor country was to be reduced to a Chinese province, but the Central Government was not in those days greatly concerned about its outlying dependencies unless they became unruly. Where, as in south-east Tibet, active measures were taken, they were far more the work of the provincial authorities than of Peking, and Kansu, one of the poorest of the provinces of China, could never be in the position to embark on a costly military campaign that had nothing to commend it. Now, however, we are told that General MA KI, the commandant at Sining, has established military stations on the high road as far as the headwaters of the Yellow River, and that he is enlisting troops for field operations against the Tibetans and Mongols of the Kokonor territory. We doubt whether much will come from these military operations—the expense of anything like a protracted campaign would prove a sufficient obstacle, and it is difficult to believe that the proposal is to be taken seriously. What is perhaps rather more likely to have some degree of permanent effect is the process of peaceful penetration that is being carried on at the same time, particularly the educational campaign. A Normal School is to be established at which Chinese will be trained and at the same time taught Tibetan or Mongol. This training is free, but at the end of three years the passed students are required to go wherever they are sent in the Kokonor territory to establish schools and, of course, spread the Chinese language and inculcate a Chinese spirit. How far even this scheme is likely to be successful among a race of nomadic tent-dwellers remains to be seen, but we must not be very sanguine. What is of particular interest about this movement is the difference between Peking's treatment of its disaffected provinces and that vouchsafed to its dependencies: while everything possible is being done to supersede the Mongol and Tibetan tongues by Chinese, no effort is made to assimilate the various heterogeneous dialects spoken through the south of China proper. It is such facts as these that make us always suspicious of China's movements towards Tibet and her other dependencies, and it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that, while Peking dare not attempt to coerce her own unruly provinces, she is only too willing to play the bully to the weaker dependencies. That she is entitled to maintain her authority as suzerain no one will dispute, but equally she should be bound to respect the rights of those dependencies to conduct their own internal administration in their own way. We do not think Tibet has much to fear from General MA KI's projects, but we should be sorry to see China taking advantage of temporary distractions to introduce a new system into the country. Since the outbreak of the war, the Lhasa Government has shown a markedly friendly spirit: the DALAI LAMA'S offer of military help to the Raj will not be forgotten, nor his enthusiastic reception of the news of General BOTHA'S conquest of South-west Africa, so that any measures taken by China to undermine the authority of the Lhasa Government cannot but make an unfavourable impression on us.

A mail for Europe *viâ* Siberia closes to-morrow at 3 p.m.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that H.E. the Governor has appointed Saturday, July 1st, to be observed as a general holiday.

Mr. S. Takahashi has been provisionally recognised as Consul-General for Japan in Hongkong in succession to Mr. S. Imai.

The King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to "An Ordinance to amend the Societies Ordinance, 1911."

The June Criminal Sessions open at the Supreme Court to-day. There are eight cases, involving the trial of eleven prisoners. None of the charges are of a serious nature.

A Chinese accountant has reported to the police that $2,000 belonging to his master, was stolen from a table on which it was temporarily placed in No. 44, Connaught Road Central.

The following have been appointed Justices of the Peace for the Colony:—Messrs. P. M. Hodgson, Li Po Kwai, E. J. Noronha, G. K. Nuttall, F. P. E. L. Potter, R. Sutherland, Tong Yat Chun, and S. Valjee.

At a full parade to-morrow Capt. W. Armstrong, Officer Commanding the Left Section Machine Gun Co. H.K.V.C., will be presented with the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration (V.D.) by H.E. the Governor.

The final winding-up meeting of the "Devawongse" S.S. Co., Ltd., will be held at the Coy.'s office at noon on Wednesday, July 19th. The winding-up meeting of the "Phranang" S.S. Co., Ltd., will be held a quarter of an hour later.

On Saturday the Chinese quarters of Hongkong were gay with profuse displays of the national flag in honour of the new President, H.E. LI YUEN HUNG. The day was generally observed by the Chinese as a holiday, and the schools of the Colony were closed. There was also a great deal of cracker-firing.

Mr. R. N. Anderson ("Andy"), who for some years has been manager in Hongkong of the New Zealand Insurance Co., left for Home by the s.s. *Nagoya* on Saturday, and it is his intention to proceed to the Front. Mr. Anderson is well-known as a cricketer, having taken part in many Interport matches. The feature of his play was his bowling ability.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Wood, with cutting growing flowers below The Farm, The Peak. Mr. Tutcher, Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department, said the flowers were planted by the Governor himself just below his old house. The flowers were valued at about $5 and he (Mr. Tutcher) asked for the maximum penalty. A European sergeant said the flowers had been put into baskets belonging to the Sanitary Board Department, and his worship adjourned the case.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

SEALED HANDICAP COMPETITION.

The above competition, which was played at Whitsuntide, resulted as follow:—

Mrs. H. Humphreys and Mr. Bevington,	93	16—77.
Mrs. McKenzy and Mr. Gale,	98	20—78.
Miss Gordon and Mr. Mitchell,	95	16—79.
Mrs. Harvey and Mr. Jackson,	97	18—79.
Miss M. Gordon and Mr. Cumming,	97	14—83.
Mrs. H. Hancock and Mr. R. Hancock,	99	13—86.
Mrs. Moxon and Mr. Leith,	97	10—87.
Mrs. Morrison and Mr. Bevington,	97	10—87.

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

Hongkong "B" defeated the Civil Service on Saturday by 58-41.

Kowloon beat Hongkong University, 62-37.

Kowloon "B" beat Chinese Recreation Club "B," 58-41.

GOLF.

THE STYMIE.

American golfers, including many of the foremost amateurs in that country, have lately been agitating for the abolition of the "stymie." This rule, says a writer in an Australian paper, which is one of the oldest in the annals of golf, allows the ball of one player to obstruct the ball of his opponent getting a clear run to the hole. There is no doubt that in most, if not all, cases where this occurs it is purely the element of luck, and a benefit unfairly reaped by the playing of an indifferent stroke, as the occasion seldom arises when a player is faced with the position of deliberately playing for it. Although there is much to be said against the stymie, on the other hand, there is something in its favour, inasmuch that it brings out the even temperament of the player who has to negotiate it. Many stymies can be circumvented if the player has confidence in playing his putt firmly and courageously, but it certainly is a difficult problem for the weak and nervey putter. However, it is all in the game, and if our American friends succeed in getting the rule altered, it is to be hoped that provision will be made so that the player who stymies himself, as sometimes occurs, will have to face the difficulty. As the editor of *Golf Illustrated* remarks, there is no grave danger of the Committee of the Rules of Golf taking the agitation seriously at present, stating that the stymie in golf can wait until happier times arise, with which most golfers will agree.

THE WAR.

IRRESISTIBLE RUSSIANS.

MANY MORE CAPTURES.

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK.

COMPARATIVE CALM IN WEST.

THE ENTENTE AND GREECE.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIANS' UNINTERRUPTED PROGRESS.

BRUSSILOFF'S CHIEF AIM.

PETROGRAD, June 17th.

A semi-official review of the situation says that the absence from the *communiqués* of names and places does not mean that General Brussiloff's advance has been retarded. On the contrary, his progress is uninterrupted and the broad corridor, resulting from the Russian break through in the Lutzk direction, continues to widen, assuming an enveloping character on the enemy's flanks; but the advance cannot continue indefinitely at its present speed, for the element of surprise no longer exists, while prisoners and wounded must be disposed of and supplies brought up.

The review emphasises the fact that the aim of the Russians is the destruction of the enemy armies and not the re-capture of towns; and it adds that the operations at Baranovichy are merely a reconnaissance in force, with the object of obtaining information as to the enemy's strength.

IRRESISTIBLE RUSSIANS.

MANY MORE CAPTURES.

PETROGRAD, June 18th.

A *communiqué* states:—In order to arrest our advance at Lemberg the enemy, reinforced by troops drawn from other fronts, furiously counter-attacked General Brussiloff's troops at many points, but were repulsed and pursued. The enemy west of Kalki, on the Styr, last evening, under our violent bombardment, attacked near the village of Gadomitche, but were repulsed, and the Russians pursuing, broke through the enemy position on the northern bank of the Styr, taking 815 prisoners in the course of a hot engagement. A brilliant attack captured the village of Svidniki, taking 804 German prisoners.

The White Russian Hussars, supported by horse artillery fire, charged through three enemy lines and also sabred two Austrian companies.

Our cavalry yesterday occupied Radziviloff after ejecting the enemy, who we continue to drive towards Brody. The Commander of an Army Corps who watched the fighting in the Strypa region says that the enemy are fleeing from the whole battlefield, the Germans and Austrians being intermingled in the utmost confusion by artillery salvoes. The enemy fell in hundreds. Our batteries at full gallop occupied open positions from whence they shelled the fugitives at point blank range. The dash of the Russians was irresistible. The fighting is most fierce at Gaivoronka, on the Strypa, where the enemy are furiously attacking the Sniatyn railway. An enemy column was thrown back across the Tcherniava river.

ON THE GALICIAN FRONTIER.

RADZIVILOFF CAPTURED.

PETROGRAD, June 17th.

The Russians have occupied Radziviloff, on the Galician frontier, thirty miles south-west of Dubno.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN POSITIONS ATTACKED.

SOME SHARP FIGHTING.

PARIS, June 18th.
1.50 a.m.

A *communiqué* states:—Left of the Meuse, the bombardment of our first lines at Hill 304 and our second lines in the Chattancourt region has continued. We attacked German positions north of Hill 321 on the right of the Meuse in the morning, and captured some elements of trenches and took prisoners. After we had violently bombarded German positions at Hill 425, east of Thann, a detachment of our troops penetrated the second German line and returned without loss, bringing back prisoners.

Enemy aeroplanes bombed Dunkirk, Bar-le-Duc and Pont-a-Mousson, four civilians being killed and fifteen wounded at Bar-le-Duc. A French air squadron bombed the railway stations at Zonguyon, Montmedy and Audun-le-Roman.

DEADMAN HILL INTENSELY BOMBARDED.

PARIS, June 17th.
4.30 p.m.

To-day's *communiqué* says:—There was no infantry action on the Meuse.

There was an intense bombardment of our positions at Deadman Hill, and there were violent artillery duels north of Fluery and Lombaertzyde.

ACTIVITY ON BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, June 18th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, states:—There was considerable activity last night at various parts of the front. A vigorous enemy bombardment between the river Bouve and Wieltje at midnight was accompanied by two ineffective discharges of gas west of Messines and Wytschaete, but there was no infantry attack.

FAMOUS GERMAN AIRMAN CAUGHT.

PARIS, June 18th.

The famous German airman, Boelke, was brought down at Verdun by the French airman Ribiere.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK.

LONDON, June 17th.

It is officially stated that the destroyer *Eden* sank in the Channel last night, as the result of a collision. Thirty-one of the crew were saved; three officers are missing.

THE CORONEL FIGHT.

TRIBUTE TO ADMIRAL CRADOCK

LONDON, June 17th.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at the unveiling of a memorial to the late Admiral Cradock in York Minster, subscribed to by Yorkshiremen throughout the world, said that never had there been a nobler act than Admiral Cradock's attack at Coronel, which apparently had the deliberate object of inflicting the utmost damage, even at the cost of sacrificing his own squadron.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN COUNTER-OFFENSIVE.

CONSIDERABLE SUCCESSES.

ROME, June 17th.

A *communiqué* reports a continued Italian counter-offensive. Fierce engagements on the Sette Communi Plateau were everywhere favourable to the Italians.

The enemy infantry, after repeated and costly efforts, succeeded in reaching the summit of Monte le Merle, but he was immediately dislodged by the Italians, who, in face of stubborn resistance from the entrenched enemy, supported by numerous batteries, progressed to the head of the Frenzela Valley.

Alpinists carried two positions, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy and capturing 200 prisoners, six guns, four machine-guns, and much material.

Italian air squadrons were busy, dropping 100 bombs and 60,000 arrows on enemy encampments north of Asiago.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN POLITICS.

NEW CABINET FORMED.

ROME, June 18th.

Signor Boselli has practically completed the formation of a Cabinet, which numbers twenty instead of twelve, with the retention of the old Foreign, War and Marine Ministers. The inclusion of a Socialist and Signor Bissolati, the leader of the Interventionist Party, who has served in the war, proves that the Cabinet will prosecute the war in a most vigorous manner.

FOOD RIOTS IN HOLLAND.

LONDON, June 17th.

Disturbances continue at Amsterdam and Rotterdam owing to the dearness of food, due to export to Germany.

The greengrocers of Amsterdam have decided to close their shops from the 19th inst. in order to force the Government to prohibit the export of vegetables.

AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

DEMOCRATS AND TEUTONIC CONSPIRATORS.

ST. LOUIS, June 17th.

The Democratic Convention has adopted its platform, the most interesting plank of which is that aimed at Teutonic conspirators, which, it is believed, President Wilson dictated. It denounces as destructive of national unity every organisation whose object is to advance the interests of a foreign Power by intimidating the Government or a political party or dividing the people into antagonistic groups. It condemns any political party which modifies its policy at the behest of such conpirators.

The platform supports the Administration over the Shipping Bill and the increase of the Army and Navy for defensive purposes, and it says the duty of the United States is to join other nations to secure the freedom of States and to maintain inviolate the highway of the seas. It reaffirms the Monroe Doctrine and appeals to the record of the present Administration, which, it says, has maintained the honour and dignity of the United States and retained the respect and friendship of all nations.

AMERICANISM *v.* HYPHENISM.

NEW YORK, June 17th.

After conferring with Colonel Roosevelt and the Republican intimates of Judge Hughes, the Progressive leader, Mr. Perkins, intimated that the Progressive and Republican parties are drawing together in support of Judge Hughes. This will mean a straight fight between President Wilson and Mr. Hughes. The latter hitherto has given no indication of anti-German sentiment, contenting himself with proclaiming undiluted Americanism, but a more definite statement of his views is expected as the issue of the election will probably be Americanism *v.* Hyphenism.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SINGAPORE'S PART.

ANNUAL CONTRIBUTION TO IMPERIAL REVENUE.

SINGAPORE, June 17th.

The Legislative Council has unanimously resolved to contribute to the Imperial Revenue £200,000 annually for five years, and for a further five years, if the Colonial resources permit. The tobacco and liquor taxes will be increased to meet the expenditure. The Unofficial members of the Council have urged the imposition of an income-tax also.

THE ENTENTE AND GREECE.

PRELUDE TO CATEGORICAL DEMANDS.

ATHENS, June 18th.

The Entente Powers' sea restrictions are increasing, and it is opined that this is a prelude to categorical demands, including general demobilisation.

THE MINISTER OF WAR.

LONDON, June 17th.

The *Morning Post* says that it is decided that Mr. Lloyd George shall succeed Earl Kitchener. The new Minister of Munitions, who will be appointed will be more closely associated with the War Secretary.

PROPOSED MONUMENT TO EARL KITCHENER.

LONDON, June 17th.

Mr. Asquith, on June 21st, will move that a monument be erected to Earl Kitchener.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AMENDMENT BILL.

A CLAUSE OBJECTED TO.

LONDON, June 17th.

At a meeting of the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce, it was decided to oppose the further passage of the Government of India Amendment Bill until Clause 2 is omitted. It is reported that strong representations have been made to the London Chamber on the subject by the Chambers of Commerce of Bombay, Burma and Upper India.

THE SHACKLETON RELIEF EXPEDITION.

MONTE VIDEO, June 18th.

The steamer *Instituto Pesca* will leave the Falklands for Elephant Island with Sir Ernest Shackleton aboard.

CANADA AND COMMERCIAL UNION.

LONDON, June 18th.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association have passed a resolution in favour of a closer commercial union with the Allies, and also for an inter-Imperial preferential tariff.

LOYAL CANADIANS.

OTTAWA, June 18th.

The Canadians on overseas service now total 340,000.

IMPERIAL TREASURY BILLS.

NEW ZEALAND'S CONTRIBUTION.

WELLINGTON, June 18th.

The Budget shows a surplus of £2,000,000. £3,250,000 will be invested in Imperial Treasury Bills.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

MONARCHY PROMOTERS TO BE PUNISHED.

The Government has decided to punish the Monarchy promoters, who will be limited to thirteen persons, and to deprive them of their public power. If any one has misappropriated funds he will be punished separately.

OLD CONSTITUTION.

Fifteen provinces have replied in favour of the restoration of the old Constitution.

GOVERNOR OF CANTON.

Loong Chai-kwong, Governor of Canton, has sent in his resignation but the President retains him.

[Telegrams received on Saturday and published in an "Extra" on Sunday, will be found on page 6.]

BRITAIN'S WAR BRIDES.

BIG INCREASE IN MARRIAGE RATE.

Two remarkably interesting facts regarding the year 1915 are included in the Registrar-General's annual report issued recently. They are:—

The marriage rate in 1915 rose to 19.4 per 1,000 of the population.

Infant mortality increased to 110 per 1,000 births.

It is evident from the first fact given that the war has had a striking effect on the number of marriages. The proportion of marriages to the total population during the past seventy-seven years has ranged between a maximum of 17.9 per 1,000 in 1853 and a minimum of 14.2 per 1,000 in 1886. The average for the whole period was 15.8 per 1,000.

For some years past there has been a steady though small increase in the popularity of marriage, but each year has only seen a rise of a decimal point or two. Thus 1914 showed an increase in the number of marriages over 1913 from 15.7 per 1,000 to 15.9 per 1,000.

Compared with this slight rise, the increase in the proportion last year of no less than 3.5 per 1,000 is extraordinary. In round figures, it means that, in addition to the normal number of marriages for the year, there were no fewer than 80,000 war brides.

CHILD LIFE WASTED.

The second fact gives rise to somewhat melancholy reflections. For many years past strenuous efforts have been made to reduce the heavy waste of child life. So successful have been these efforts that the infantile mortality, which in the "nineties" ranged about [illegible] per 1,000 births, has fallen to round about 100 per 1,000 births.

In one year, 1912, it was as low as 97 per 1,000 births, while in 1914, after a rise to 108 in 1913, it fell to 105. The rise to 110 last year is an unfortunate fact which should have the careful attention of all those interested in the future of our race.

RACE VIRILITY IN THE TROPICS.

The *Evening Standard* by the last mail says:—

Mrs. Mary Gaunt, the well-known traveller, sends to the Press a letter replying to Mr. John H. Willis's condemnation of the "daylight saving" scheme from the scientist's point of view. Mr. Willis attacked the plan on the ground that the virility of the race declined with approach to the equator, and he argued therefore against too much sunshine being sought. "But does race virility decline near the equator?" asks Mrs. Gaunt. "Seeing that large portions of this Empire lie so largely in the Tropics, it seems to me a matter of great importance that the merits of the Tropics, as a place of residence, should not be disparaged or sneered at ever so lightly. In Singapore, the only place in the British Empire where we have true conscription, every white man over eighteen and under fifty-six goes to his business armed with his rifle, and at 5 p.m. instead of retiring to his club, feeling the 'need for recuperation,' goes to the drill ground and does his drill till 7 p.m., 'and,' says my informant, who has lived there for many years and is a prominent member of the community, 'the health of that community has much improved, and the consumption of strong drink gone down,' the conscript, the willing conscript, finding that he does his job better on 'soft drinks.'"

AT HEADQUARTERS.

A BATTLE-SCENE IN A FRENCH CHATEAU.

Mr. H. Warner Allen, the British Press representative with the French army, in a despatch, discusses the work of the headquarters staffs—brigade, division, or army, and, writing of a visit to a typical headquarters, says:—

The walls of the general's study, instead of pictures, are hung with maps, and perhaps a collection of aeroplane photographs of the German lines. The maps in themselves are fascinating things, thanks to the many coloured chalk marks placed upon them, showing the essential points of the opposing lines. The aeroplane photographs are an amazing patchwork in their first state, but, thanks to the skill of the modern military photographer, the final print has lost all traces of its origin, which is something that closely resembles a Chinese puzzle. Dozens of aviators' photographs, each of which necessarily overlaps its neighbour, are fitted together with the most painstaking care, until a bird's-eye view of all the hostile trenches has been secured.

There is one corridor in a famous chateau which to-day has something to add to its centuries of historic reminiscences, for it was there that a French general directed a series of operations which marked a definite recoil of the German front in France. He sat there before a big map of the field of battle, measuring from time to time a distance here or the distance there, while the reports of the commanders in the fighting line were brought to him as they arrived by telephone. The officers of his staff whose duty required them to work in that corridor sat there in absolute silence lest a muttered word should disturb the brain that was directing the battle, and they contented themselves with deducing from the general's expression the varying fortunes of the day.

The three bureaux of the general's staff have all their special quarters—the first bureau in charge of material and *personnel*; the second in charge of intelligence; and the third of operations. It is there that the officers of the first bureau work out the whole system of light railways required to keep the front line provided with all that is necessary alike for offence and defence. It is responsible for the provision of munitions and commissariat, and all clerical work in connection with the *personnel* and recommendations for honours and promotions, etc. The second bureau collects and puts together every scrap of information that can be obtained as to the enemy's position and intentions. It is at the moment of heavy fighting that the heaviest work falls on the third bureau. When an order may come that so many men must be transported to a particular place in order to reinforce a threatened point it is on this bureau that all the complicated arrangements for such a movement of troops fall.

(Continued on next Column.)

BRITISH DOCTORS IN FRANCE.

SPLENDID WORK AMONG CIVILIAN POPULATION.

With all its horrors there are agreeable aspects of this war, one of which forms the subject of a great mass of reports on the work of the R.A.M.C. among the civil population of the parts of France and Belgium occupied by our troops, says the Special Correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing from British Headquarters in France. To a large extent the ordinary doctors of these countries are giving their services to the Army, and were it not for the British Army doctors some regions would be left without any medical attendance whatever. The reports in question show that the R.A.M.C. has done splendid work in meeting the urgent needs of the situation. There is every evidence of this in the gratitude of the people and in the freedom from epidemic diseases.

In one case the official thanks have been received of the Maire and Conseil of a commune. In another the Vicaire has testified that "we should surely have had the plague but for the coming of the English." In a third, the French officer commanding troops on a railway line has written a charming letter of thanks and appreciation. In no case does any friction seem to have arisen. All the British services have, of course, been given free, and in addition very considerable sums have, in the aggregate, been spent for [illegible] and dressing. Where there is a local practitioner still at work it is evident that difficulties might have arisen, but this has been carefully avoided, while at the same time the universal rule has been to refuse help in no case where it was possible to give it. The happiest relations seem thus to have been maintained all around.

SCOPE OF THE WORK.

In some cases individual medical officers are told off for civilian duty in rotation, a month at a time. In other cases, it is caused to be generally known that two doctors will always be in attendance to receive civilian patients during a specified hour of the day. In not a few instances, where an epidemic of typhoid or other disease has been suspected very vigorous sanitary work has been prosecuted over a given district, and there is no doubt that more than one epidemic has been successfully averted. During the summer months of last year especially, a great deal of general sanitation was carried out over, practically, all the regions occupied by us, including anti-fly campaigns, and it appears that the general health has, in spite of the inevitable hardships in ruined regions, not been below the normal.

Besides ordinary illnesses there have, of course, been a number of casualties among civilians as a result of shelling, and these unhappily continue. One class of work rather foreign to their ordinary avocation, which the R.A.M.C. doctors have had regularly to do in the absence of the usual practitioners, has been that of midwifery.

In many districts our Army has brought medical appliances in advance of anything formerly available there; specially is this true in the case of X-ray apparatus the use of which has been given freely and with great advantage. Our ambulances, also, have been of great service in moving patients to hospitals and so forth, whether to be treated by our own men or not. There are also reports of the British doctors having had to look after schools and fight epidemics of measles, whooping-cough, and similar juvenile ailments. In the words of one officer, indeed, the work has included the treating of sickness "of every possible description," as another put it, of "almost every disease known to the dictionaries."

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

The gratitude for the work done is very marked, cases being recorded of fees, after the usual refusal to accept them, being anonymously deposited in officers' billets in the night time, when it has been impossible to trace their origin. No less pleasant, perhaps, is the fact that no official records have been kept of the work done. As one officer, apologising for not being able to give accurate figures, phrases it, "It seemed so natural to do it that it was hardly thought of." And this has been almost universal. One army indeed, is able to report that the average number of civilian cases treated has been about 245 a day. Another can testify to 463 major operations performed, of which there would necessarily be records, and estimates about 16,000 cases in all.

Much good work has also been done in helping the poorer sections of the people. Subscriptions in special cases have been made on the spot, and in other instances money has been raised for local needs by appeals in England. A certain R.A.M.C. officer has been so active in connection with a children's hospital that he is known in the neighbourhood as "English Papa."

It is right that all this should have been done without formality. It is not a matter of which there is need of treasuring up accurate records unless they are kept in the hearts and memories of those who benefit by it. There, we may be sure, it will not be forgotten. And it is excellent that, apparently uneasy lest the sudden demand for a report upon the work should signify an official intention to interfere with it, a very large number of the doctors, in replying, venture to express a hope that they may be allowed to go on doing what they are doing. It is not likely that anyone will stop them. It is all too good to be tampered with.

5% Exchequer Bonds.

"The man, be he rich or poor, is little to be envied who at this supreme moment fails to bring forward his savings for the security of his country." — Mr. R. McKENNA, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Lend Your Money to Your Country.

Neither the Soldier nor the Sailor grudges offering his life to his Country. He offers it freely, for his life may be the price of Victory. But Victory cannot be won without money as well as men, and your money is needed.

Unlike the Soldier or the Sailor, the investor runs no risk. If you invest in Exchequer Bonds your money, capital and interest alike, is secured on the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, the premier security of the world.

Repayment in full is guaranteed in October, 1919, or in October, 1921.

You cannot get 5 per cent. for five years with the same complete security in any other way.

Exchequer Bonds will be accepted as cash in subscribing for a new Loan.

Bankers will advance money on the security of Exchequer Bonds.

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Trustees can hold Exchequer Bonds if registered.

The Bonds are in multiples of £100. There are also £5, £20 and £50 Bonds.

Every Exchequer Bond you buy will help to win the War and to save the lives of our Sailors and Soldiers.

THE WAR.

The following Cables were received on Saturday night and issued in our Early Morning Extra yesterday.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DASHING ATTACK BY THE FRENCH.

SUCCESS AT MORTHOMME.

PARIS, June 16th.

A *communiqué* states:—On the left of the Meuse, after artillery preparation, the French delivered a dashing attack and rushed a German trench on the southern slope of Morthomme, capturing 130 prisoners.

There has been intense artillery activity in the region of Chattan Court.

On the right of the Meuse the enemy violently bombarded the Thiaumont and Souville sectors.

There has been an intermittent cannonade on the rest of the front.

NO THIRD BATTLE OF YPRES.

STRUGGLES ON BRITISH FRONT PURELY LOCAL.

LONDON, June 16th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters says the successful Canadian attack at Zillebeke dispels the idea that the recent fighting was inaugurating a third battle of Ypres.

[illegible]violence of the opening bombardment was ferocious enough to encourage the suggestion, but it is now clear that there is no particular enemy concentration at this spot and that the struggle is limited to the mastery of local commanding positions.

The Canadian success revealed that our bombardment was so devastating that the Germans were unable to consolidate the new positions. Moreover, the stores abandoned by the Canadians on the 2nd inst. were found intact.

VIOLENT ENEMY ATTACKS SMASHED.

PARIS, June 16th.
4.35 p.m.

To-day's *communiqué* says:—Violent enemy attacks at Hill 321 were smashed by machine-gun and rifle-fire, with heavy losses. German counter-attacks south of Morthomme were repulsed.

THE FRENCH SUCCESS AT MORTHOMME.

PARIS, June 17th.

The evening *communiqué* says:—There was intermittent artillery activity on both banks of the Meuse, but no infantry action occurred.

It is confirmed that our attacks yesterday on the southern slopes of Morthomme captured trenches on a front of a kilometre. All enemy attempts to eject us failed completely. We took 206 prisoners.

There was nothing of importance elsewhere.

MINE FIGHTING.

LONDON, June 17th.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Last night we successfully exploded mines in the neighbourhood of the Souchez Quarries and Cuinchy. The enemy exploded a mine near Givenchy, doing no damage.

The enemy artillery was rather more active than usual north of the La Bassee Canal and in the Loos salient.

Our trenches east of Zillebeke were heavily shelled for a short period in the afternoon.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BULGARIAN TROOPS ON ITALIAN FRONT.

ROME, June 16th.

The arrival is reported of a Bulgarian Division in the Isonzo region, to replace two Austrian Divisions which have been sent to Galicia.

AUSTRIAN MASS ATTACKS.

ENEMY LEAVES "PILES OF CORPSES."

ROME, June 17th.

A *communiqué* says:—Mass attacks by 18 Battalions on the Asiago Plateau broke down. The enemy left piles of corpses. We counter-attacked and took prisoners.

Strong enemy night attacks in the Lagarina Valley were driven off.

The enemy made further fruitless and costly attacks between the Adige and the Brenta.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HEROIC RUSSIAN ASSAULT.

ENEMY PUT TO DISORDERLY FLIGHT.

PETROGRAD, June 17th.
2.55 a.m.

Details of the latest Russian captures, given in a *communiqué*, show that 1,770 prisoners were taken during a powerful but fruitless Austrian counter-attack north of Rojistche, and 5,070 prisoners, with numerous guns, thousands of rifles, and enormous reserves of barbed wire, were captured by a new Russian regiment after a heroic assault which dislodged the enemy from fortified positions on the River Pluichevka, between Kozne and Kremenez. The Russians, after a fierce fight, forded the river to their chins. A whole Company was drowned, but their comrades pressed on and stormed the positions, capturing prisoners as mentioned above.

Owing to the enemy's disorderly flight the Russian cavalry was again most effective, pursuing the enemy west and south-west of Lutsk.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRIANS OVERTHROWN.

FURTHER IMPORTANT CAPTURES.

PETROGRAD, June 16th.
10.35 p.m.

A *communiqué* says:—By a heroic effort General Scherbatcheff's Army yesterday overthrew the Austrians in the Gaivoronka and Gnilovody region.

Fighting north-west of Buczacz with the Austrians and the Germans supporting them still continues. Up to the present we have captured 6,999 prisoners.

There were captured altogether yesterday roughly 14,000 prisoners, with quantities of material.

The violence of our artillery stopped German attempts at an offensive in several sectors, in the Dvinsk region. They were everywhere repulsed.

In the Caucasus the Turks in the coast region repeated their attempts at an offensive, but were repulsed.

On the Bagdad front the Turks took the offensive, and occupied Serpul. They were afterwards ousted and repulsed to their former positions.

THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

WHAT IT HAS ALREADY ACCOMPLISHED.

PETROGRAD, June 16th.

The minimum enemy losses on the south-western front are estimated at 300,000.

There has been no check in the pursuit of the Austrians, with whom contact has been re-established along the whole south-western front.

Attention is being concentrated on [illegible] Vladimir-Volynsk, Czernowitz, [illegible] and Kolomea.

The Russians have so far penetrated the enemy's front in Volhynia to a depth of 40 and a breadth of 60 miles, and southwards of the Dneister to a depth of 30 and a breadth of 33 miles.

A long solid wedge has thus been driven between the Austrian and German armies in Volhynia.

The Russians hold the entire line of the Strypa. A number of good roads north of Buczacz run westwards to Podhaytse, the terminus of the Lemberg railway; hence the vigour of the enemy's resistance in this sector.

The capture of Kodin, south-west of Dubno, is an important step in the advance on Lemberg.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENTENTE AND GREECE.

DISAPPROVAL OF AN INCREASED NOTE ISSUE.

ATHENS, June 16th.

The Entente Powers threaten to refuse Greece financial support and not to allow the further quotation of shares and the new Greek Loan of 115 million francs on the London Stock Exchange if new National Bank notes for 30,000,000 francs are issued. The International Financial Commission regards the issue as commercially unnecessary.

THE PRO-GERMAN CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, June 16th.

An uncensored message from Athens regarding the recent anti-Entente demonstrations, in which the offices of the Venezelist newspapers were wrecked, says it was the work of hooligans. A police agent's employee at the British Legation was attacked but was rescued by a passer-by. The great majority of the Greeks are very friendly to the Entente and disgusted with the conduct of the pro-Germans.

[HAVAS SERVICE.]

POSTAL COMMUNICATIONS INTERRUPTED.

SALONIKA, June 15th.

No Greek ship has arrived at Salonika, and all postal communications with Athens is interrupted.

ALLIES CONTROL SALONIKA DISTRICT.

SALONIKA, June 16th.

The Allies are now in complete control of the Salonika district. Greek troops which had hitherto occupied the forts on the outskirts have been transferred to Volo.

EAST AFRICA CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, June 16th.

General Smuts reports that a column has arrived close to Handeni (the terminus of the branch railway from Mombo), where a considerable German force is entrenched.

General Hannlington has occupied Korogwe, on the Tanga railway.

Our forces have occupied Ukerewe, in the Victoria Nyanza, capturing two Krupp guns.

MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, June 16th.

A British *communiqué* says that the situation in Mesopotamia is unchanged.

HIGH COST OF LIVING.

A COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

LONDON, June 16th.

The Board of Trade has appointed a Committee, presided over by Mr. J. M. Robertson, M.P. for Tyneside, to investigate the increase in the cost of living and to recommend steps to ameliorate the situation.

THE WAR COUNCIL.

LONDON, June 16th.

Mr. Asquith, in London, presided over a meeting of the War Council. Mr. Lloyd George was present.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SECRET MEETING OF FRENCH CHAMBER.

FULL EXPLANATION OF GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

PARIS, June 16th.

The French Chamber of Deputies held a meeting in secret to-day in order to allow the Government to give a full explanation of its policy, and especially of the preparations made to meet the German attack on Verdun.

THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, June 16th.

Mr. Thomas Marshall has been renominated for the Vice-Presidency.

HOLLAND AND GERMANY.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN?

[BY JAMES DUNN.]

Will Holland follow America's lead and demand satisfaction from Germany for the loss of her torpedoed and mined ships? Will the Dutch invite the anger of their powerful neighbour by seizing the German interned ships? Only one man can answer these questions, and that man is M. Cort van der Linden, the silent, cautious, clever Dutch Prime Minister, who more than any other Minister of the day enjoys the complete confidence of his fellow-countrymen. But M. Cort van der Linden is wise in his silence. He will not speak until he knows the mind of his people, and at present Dutch public opinion is perplexing in its varying moods and sympathies.

If the Allies mean to possess Holland's sympathetic neutrality now is the time to convince the Dutch nation that Dutch independence and Dutch prosperity stand or fall with the arms of the Allies. Germany is using every possible lever to move Holland from her firm ground of strict neutrality. And Germany is making progress. In the Court, in Parliament, in the Press, and in trade Germany has clever and unscrupulous workers aiming to place Holland under the wing of the Imperial eagle.

The intrigues of the Court and the wire-pullings in Parliament are subjects too delicate to handle in public print, but the German use of the influence of the Press and the pressure of trade in Holland may and should be exposed. Before a Britisher can appreciate the subtle and active methods of German agents in wooing the Dutch Press he must first understand the system under which Dutch newspapers are prepared. Unlike their English contemporaries, the influential Dutch newspapers have many editors and few telegrams. The chief editor is really the leader writer, and the twenty or thirty other editors are to the Dutch journal what the special and resident correspondents are to the English paper. The English papers give news in telegrams; the Dutch in translations. The leading newspapers of the world arrive in the Dutch newspaper office and are passed on to specialised departments. The Scandinavian and Russian news will be handled by one man versed in these languages, the Spanish and Italian news will be the work of another, while English and French news usually employ a separate specialist. Not only foreign news, but art, commerce, finance, agriculture has each its own editor, who impresses his own personality on his article.

WILY AGENTS.

In a large Dutch newspaper office half a dozen editors may be pro-Ally, another half-dozen pro-German, and their articles are coloured according to their convictions. Here is where the wily German agent steps in and uses the Dutch newspaper system to serve the cause of Kultur. Recently one of the editors on a widely circulated Dutch paper criticised Germany's idea of warfare. Shortly afterwards he was invited to meet a charming member of the German consular staff, who cajoled him with sweet nothings and pleaded Germany's cause with persuasive eloquence. "Really we are not all Prussians. Think of the good times you have had in Germany, think of the many jolly good fellows you have met in Germany, and do try to be fair to us, like a good chap. We may have committed offences, but look what England is doing in keeping back your mails, etc., etc. We only want you to be fair, and should you require any information at any time a member of our staff will be at your disposal."

So the wily German agent talked, and the editor came away impressed, if not convinced. It is in the direct personal appeal that the German shows his cleverness. Every effort is made to discover the identity of any writer antagonistic to Germany, and sooner or later one or more of Kuhlmann's many agents will be pouring poison in his ear. Kuhlmann it is who seeks to pull the leading strings of the Press in whatever country it may please the Kaiser to place him. When Dr. Kuyper, pro-German journalist and a former Dutch Premier, decided to visit Austria in order to see his daughters, Kuhlmann arranged a semi-triumphal tour through Germany, where Dr. Kuyper was received with ordered flatteries and festivities. Is it surprising that when Dr. Kuyper writes of Germany his pen oozes honey and when he deals with the Allies it is dipped in gall? Almost all Dutchmen have a knowledge of German in addition to their own language, and German papers are cheap in Holland.

In Belgium similar Press enterprise is seen. Papers printed in Flemish are freely supplied with news from the German side and with lying statements about English designs and failures.

INFLUENCE OF WORDS.

Where the printed word fails to convince, Germany is well served in trade and policy by her commercial travellers. Holland is overrun by these adroit, well-educated men, for while in England people are talking about a trade war in the future, Germany is waging a trade war now. Iron for Dutch shipbuilding, machinery for Dutch factories, coal for Dutch railways, toys for Dutch children, cotton and woollen goods for Dutch stores, electric lamps for Dutch homes and offices, pianos, enamel ware, and ornaments for Dutch housewives, binding for Dutch books, envelopes for Dutch correspondence, are among the things pouring into Holland from Germany at low prices and under ordinary trade conditions. This week three large motor-cars arrived from Germany to one Dutch garage, and myself I have just seen a newly arrived massive German pianola resplendent in metal and rubber, and the price was only £60 carriage free.

In addition to booking orders for German manufactures, it is the duty of German commercial travellers to make converts to the German cause, and it must admit they are widely successful in both undertakings. In banks, offices, and shops the pioneer of trade is also the priest of patriotism. And always the text is the same: "We are not all Prussians. Think of the many good Germans you know. Think of the good times you have had at Weimar, Wiesbaden and Düsseldorf."

The average Dutchman is stolid and level-headed, but he would be as stubborn as his own dyke if he remained unmoved against all these influences of the printed and spoken word. But despite these influences a great many Dutchmen refuse to accept Germany's hand or to believe Germany's word. This may be due to the fact that not infrequently the British consular service causes bulletins to be displayed in the windows of tobacconists' and other shops!—*Daily Mail.*

(Continued on next Column.)

COMING EVENTS.

THE NEXT GREAT ACT.

The question what is to be the next great act of the war drama is the chief theme of thoughtful conversations among civilians and soldiers alike, says a Paris message of last month.

Discussions in the Press of future military developments is restrained by the scruples of responsible writers as much as by administrative supervision.

For the moment I confine myself to quoting three statements printed here. Two of these are from the *Temps*, says Mr. G. H. Perris.

In its military notes this semi-official journal mentions the Dutch report of German troop movements in Belgium, and adds, "It is to be presumed that these reinforcements are intended to increase the enemy effectives before the Belgians or the British.

SIGNS IN THE AIR.

"Is it to provide a guarantee against an offensive movement of our Allies, as the German command in Belgium gives out, or to attempt a piercing of a part of the front less tenacious than that of Verdun? This second hypothesis seems to us the more probable, the activity of enemy aeroplanes over the British lines being an indication not to be neglected."

In its diplomatic notes the *Temps*, after a reference to the French occupation of Florina on the Græco-Serbian frontier, says "General Sarrail's army is gradually reinforced.

"The moment is not far distant when the colours of nearly all the Allies will float around Salonika and will give the signal for operations against the Bulgarians.

"The Balkan army does not rest idle, and the work it is doing will bear fruit. The Serbian share, to speak only of this, exceeds expectations. The army, whose chief will be Prince Alexander, is homogeneous, keen, and numerous. The soldiers are rested, and form a vigorous and well-equipped army corps."

THE ROAD TO VIENNA.

The third article is a review of events in the Near East, from Salonika to Baghdad and Trebizond, by General Malleterre in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. General Malleterre holds that the attack on the Dardanelles was logical before Bulgaria came into the war, this being the nearest way to Constantinople.

It is now necessary to enter Sofia, but the offensive from Salonika will evidently be powerfully helped by Allied advances in Asia Minor, and, ultimately, "victory in the Balkans by opening the road to Vienna for the Allied armies, the Italians included, will be as fruitful as the forcing of the German lines in France and Russia."

General Malleterre discusses at length how the Russian forces in Asia Minor and the British forces in Mesopotamia and Egypt can combine for a march upon Constantinople. He indicates Aleppo and Alexandretta as their natural meeting-points.

BLOW AT OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

The consequence of a Russo-British front, from Trebizond through Sivas to Alexandretta would be the severance from the Ottoman empire of Mesopotamia, Syria and Arabia, and the drawing away of the Turks from the Balkans.

The Turkish army, General Malleterre believes, does not exceed 500,000 men, and its best elements, and most of its officers, are lost. The great mass is already in Asia Minor.

"Germany will only stop the frightful slaughter when the East is definitely torn from her. We persist in our conviction that this defeat will be the prelude to a retreat upon the Rhine and the Oder."

GERMAN INTRIGUE IN THE EAST.

Commenting on the recent disturbances in Netherlands India, the *Telegraaf* writes:—

The German moles have been at work, just as in America, South Africa, Egypt, Morocco, and where not! Although it must have realized that its attack on civilisation is a hopeless failure, Germany has nevertheless continued its intrigues in Netherlands India. The only possible reason for this must be a desire to bring the Netherlands face to face with a rising in its Colonies, should it at any time be compelled to take up arms against Germany in Europe. No one need be surprised if it appears that both the machinations of Herr Kel and the panic organised on March 31st, by the German Minister at The Hague, together with a number of other open and covert German means of agitation, were all pieces of the self-same plan.

VERDUN'S ARTILLERY LESSONS.

AMERICA'S BIG ROLE.

The effect upon American munition shipments to the Allies of a rupture between the United States and Germany; French experiments with destructive gases; the amazing increase in French artillery strength at Verdun, and the actual presence at the front of the newest monster ordinance—a 15.7 inch siege gun—were among the subjects touched upon in an enlightening conversation I have been privileged to have with M. Albert Thomas, the Minister of Munitions. "Master of the Forge," as he has come to be called throughout all France, has found time to follow closely President Wilson's controversy with the Wilhelmstrasse, and his approval of the President's present attitude is readily discernible.

"It has been said that the United States' entry into the war would embarrass the Allies by restricting their supplies of war material from America. Do you believe that?" I asked M. Thomas.

"If the American Government," he replied, "should take over the entire American output of munitions, and the raw material for their manufacture, it certainly might prove a source of temporary embarrassment. We should be obliged to seek another field which, of course, could be found without insurmountable difficulty. But to my mind"—M. Thomas fondled lovingly the cap of a big shell on his desk—"if your Government goes to the extreme in settling its disagreement with Germany it must strive to bring about Germany's defeat, for only thus can peace and the recognition of human rights be encompassed. And I cannot see that the United States can achieve this end more speedily than by supplying Germany's active foemen with shells and steel.

NO MILITARY AID EXPECTED.

"You have no point of direct contact with the German Empire should you find yourselves at war. Your situation would be like that of Japan after the fall of Kiaochow. Hence your only immediate means of assuring to the American people and humanity at large the rights which Germany has so wantonly violated would be by providing the arms and ammunition wherewith Great Britain and France could enforce these rights. American shells and American guns in the hands of French artillerymen would be quite sufficient."

"Would the Allies count upon military assitance from the United States in the event of it becoming at war with Germany?"

"I should very much doubt it."

"How long would it take the United States to build up an army of the size of those engaged in this struggle? Two years perhaps, more or less?"

"General Joffre has often expressed to me his approbation of the British troops, yet one mustn't forget that it has taken England a year and a half to organise an army strong enough to make itself felt—and England had no Mexico to face when it entered the war."

I recalled to M. Thomas that last February the Ministry of Munitions informed the *World* that no American-made shells had yet been fired from French guns, and inquired if that were still a fact. It was the third time that the *World* had laid this query before the Master of the Forge, and he smiled broadly as he responded:—

"It's still true. But there are some shells now *en route* from America, and I hope that if no submarine intervenes they will be flying toward the enemy from French guns in a month or so. I will take care to let you know about it too."

NEW GAS IN CHAMPAGNE.

A few days ago an officer friend fresh from the front told me of French experiments with a new gas in the Champagne sector. I asked the Minister of Munitions about it.

"There have been experiments," he replied frankly—he is much franker than the average American business magnate whom he resembles—"and they have been highly satisfactory. Staff experts tell me that when our gas was carried over the German lines near Rheims by a favourable wind all sound ceased behind their trenches, although just before that their batteries had been bombarding heavily. I believe their losses were very heavy. The Germans had a big lead over us in the manufacture of gases owing to their superiority in chemistry, but I am glad to say we now have several establishments given over entirely to the production of asphyxiating gas. German fiendishness has forced us to have recourse to his weapon, but I can't say I consider it of primary importance. Its successful use depends too much on conditions, and nowdays our protection against it is such that it can have no effect except in the initial surprise attack. The proof is that the Germans, though depending on lachrymogeneous and asphyxiating shells liberally, have attempted no attacks with clouds of gas in all the Verdun fighting."

"All I can authorise you to say about the 400 mm. guns (15.7 inch) is that some are actually at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief in the zone of the armies," he observed cautiously; then he added briskly. "It is an exaggeration to say that the Germans use guns of a greater calibre than 210 in artillery preparation against the trenches or in open field fighting; 305, about which so much has been written, is much too cumbersome for operations other than against forts like Douaumont and Vaux. We have no evidence of any German quick-firing heavy guns—if they have one its effects haven't been noticed—but it is a fact that they have largely discarded their 77 field gun, although we are using our 75's to an ever-increasing extent.

"I consider the 75 still the finest artillery arm of this war from the standpoint of scientific precision and perfection. In comparing the French and German ordnance one must not forget that our shells contain a far higher proportion of explosive.

"For instance, our 75 shell has as much as their 150, and our 155 is equal to their 210.

(*Continued on next Column.*)

EFFICIENCY OF THE WORKERS.

WHAT THE LIQUOR RESTRICTIONS HAVE ACCOMPLISHED.

The second report of the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic), which was issued on May 6th, stated that the policy of the Board has been to undertake or encourage constructive work in scheduled areas as well as to impose restrictions upon the sale and supply of intoxicating liquor. The restrictive action of the Board has for the most part consisted in the issue of prohibitions and regulations contained in orders which have been framed on the same general lines for each of the scheduled areas, subject to successive modifications and improvements and to minor variations adapted to local wishes or requirements.

The Board have from the first realised that the civil results arising from excessive indulgence in intoxicating liquor are frequently due not so much to the unrestricted facilities for obtaining it, or even to the detrimental practice of consuming it at irregular times and unaccompanied by a meal, as to the absence of wholesome and satisfying substitutes, whether food or drink. A reform of the national habits in this matter, or a reconstruction of the machinery for the provision of refreshments throughout the country being out of the question in an emergency period like the present, as well as being outside the province of the Board, the Board had taken such opportunities as have presented themselves to urge the improvement of public-houses in scheduled areas and to assist in the provision of canteens at which good meals can be obtained at a low charge.

In addition to action, whether restrictive or constructive, on the above-mentioned general lines, the Board have felt themselves compelled to undertake in certain districts the direct control of the sale and supply of intoxicating liquor. The more stringent powers of the Board have up to the present been exercised only to a very limited extent, 20 licensed premises, of which 17 were in Scotland having been closed for the sale and supply of intoxicating liquor.

DRINKING AMONG WOMEN.

A committee of women, appointed under the chairmanship of Mrs. Creighton, to inquire into and advise the Board regarding the alleged excessive drinking among women, has reported that the undoubted increase of excessive drinking amongst women is mainly amongst those who drank before, that there is much evidence of improvement in the homes and in the condition of the children that they have heard from many witnesses that excessive drinking in the homes is on the increase, and that they believe this tendency needs special considerations. The committee desire to emphasise their conclusion that untold harm is being caused to the country by the drinking habits of a section of the population.

The recommendations of the committee are at present receiving the careful attention of the Board. Industrial canteens are now being established in large numbers, and additional provision is now made for the daily refreshment of tens of thousands of dock and munition workers. In the case of the vast majority of these persons this new supply of nourishment, combined with its change of surroundings and its welcome period of rest, has contributed substantially to the formation of more temperate habits, with an improvement in physical health and well-being and an increased energy and output.

"DECIDEDLY BENEFICIAL."

The returns show that in each area in England and Wales where the orders of the Board have operated there has been a notable decline in convictions of drunkenness. The most recent authoritative expressions of opinion from Admirals and other officers in important commands are summarised by the Admiralty as confirming reports received earlier in the year that "the general effect of the restrictions has been decidedly beneficial," and in the latest report received from the Admiralty (March 28th) it is stated that "transport officers are unanimously of opinion that the restrictions have had a considerable benefit upon the efficiency of the transport service. The principal officer at Southampton has commented on the increased efficiency and good health of all the labour at the docks."

Similar results have been reported by the military authorities. Statements received through the Board of Trade are singularly uniform in their testimony to the advantages secured. Various circumstances have contributed to make the successful operation of the Board's orders in Scotland more difficult than in England, but it is now possible to report an improvement of the situation in Scotland.

"Apart from its other aspects, the battle of Verdun has been unprecedented as a gunnery combat, and the German effort has been, and still is, simply colossal. In no previous battle have batteries on both sides suffered more from direct shell-fire of their adversary. The Germans had the superiority at the start, but we've caught up with them and yet have been able to keep many heavy guns in reserve. As regards ammunition, we were obliged in the early days of the offensive to draw on our reserve stock, but we have since been able not only to make up the depletion, but add to the reserve. This means that we are able to meet all the Verdun requirements in shells by our daily production, and at the same time our reserve is mounting daily."

"And the war as a whole?" I asked in conclusion.

"My confidence is undiminished. So long as they work together, the Allies hold the whip-hand and will continue to wield the lash until the day of final victory."

COUNTESS MARKIEVITZ.

A PARIS MEMORY.

[BY VIOLET HUNT.]

The mystery of "the titled lady in it" is now solved for me. I used to know her in Paris, and I called her by a current nickname, Teuf-Teuf.

There were two sorts of art students in Paris in the 'nineties, the "Teuf-Teuf," go-head sort, and the Camomile, the sort that works all day and never plays or is let out to play. I suppose the analogy of the dashing grey motor-car, newish in those days, inspired the sobriquet. A Camomile once took me to lunch at the Crémerie Léopold Robert, that rather famous restaurant in the Boulevard Montparnasse which was decorated by some student—on the understanding, traditional in these haunts, of payment of an overdue bill—with *toiles* representing the story of the Queen of Hearts. I fancy it was an English student; it always looked to me very English, and Teuf-Teuf had a supreme contempt for its pretty-prettiness. The roof was ceiled with soft-hued billowing canvas and shed a mellow light over the mixed crowd assembled there every day, solemn, frock-coated *rapins* (art students), with their flowing black ties, dusky Poles and Jewesses, and a few wide-eyed English.

Suddenly Camomile exclaimed, "Hooray! here's my darling Teuf-Teuf. Now she'll tell you where to go in Paris."

Teuf-Teuf came up to our table like a winged Victory, walking in a flamboyant style that had the very spirit of movement in it. She was a tall, thin slip of a girl, with tawny red-gold hair worn à la Mérode over her ears under her sailor hat. She had on a pink cotton blouse very much open at the collar, from which a long white throat rose triumphantly. Her shortsightedness lent her face a peering, puzzled look which was at variance with her perfect boyish frankness and camaraderie. She ordered an exiguous lunch and sat down.

* * * * *

All the *rapins* glared at all the other *rapins* as if all the *rapins* there were in love with her. I have heard that they mostly were. One of them rose from his distant seat with *empressement* and offered her a light from his cigarette. When this handsome Byronic figure had gone back to his place she whispered to me:

"I didn't introduce my friend. He is a genius, only very poor, and that makes him shy. He is a Polish count. His name is Casimir Markievitz."

Then Camomile invited her to be kind and take me round a bit, and she agreed heartily. "But not to English-infested places like this or the Moulin Rouge or Heaven and Hell, all got up on purpose for such as you. I might get you a ticket for the 'Catza' next week. . . . "

Affectionately shortened, this meant the notorious Bal des Quat'z Arts held at Montmartre, where all the artists take their models. I did not go there, but Teuf-Teuf attended it from the flat I shared with Camomile. She came early on the top of an omnibus, bringing in her pocket a pair of gloves, a wreath, and a Spanish scarf to throw over her head. About two in the morning she returned and, putting off her walk to her studio on the other side till morning, lay down on the floor of my room and put herself to sleep with a recitation of Swinburne's "Triumph of Time"—every word of it.

She took me to La Cigale and Le Soleil d'Or on the "Boul' Mich," but not to any of the more questionable haunts.

Our amusements were innocent enough. We sat in front of one or other of the cafés on the boulevard every evening sipping our coffee or our rhum St. James, looking out on the human stream surging past, listening to the raucous voices of *camelots* bidding us see *La Presse* or *La Patrie*. . . . About eleven we would part—Camomile and I lived quite near—but Teuf-Teuf had to walk half across Paris to get back to her one room on the other side of the Seine. She sometimes turned in at the Morgue, which had a singular fascination for her.

* * * * *

She was very poor. She painted portraits when she could get commissions. While I was there she was engaged in painting the lady who is now Marchioness Townshend. She boasted bitterly that she could live on two francs a day and take her bath in a pannikin in the middle of the bare studio floor. She was hopelessly generous. Her father and mother were niggardly with supplies in the hope of starving her back home to Lissadell. When Sir William and Lady Gore-Booth came to Paris they went to one of the fashionable hotels, and their daughter had to go and see them there, properly dressed with gloves and a hat. Once they told her to order herself a new dress for the occasion.

It was green with a high, upstanding ruff at the back of the neck as the fashion of the day then was. I went with her to the final trying on.

"*Mon Dieu!*" she exclaimed turning round before the glass. "I look just like a rabbit sitting in the heart of a cabbage!"

The red hair! The green dress! The *assistance* recognised the justice of the criticism and roared with laughter.

"*Cette* Gore-Booth!" everyone said; "*mais elle est folle!*"

I do not fancy she was mad at all, but I am sure she had not ever quite enough to eat. I believe her brain was starved. She did not think; she had no emotions which she could not work off with a round of Swinburne or a dance at the Moulin de la Galette. She was of old Irish family, consequently a patriot *de rigueur*, with the facile fanaticism of persons absolutely without what I would call power of progressive imagination.

She married her Pole, and I heard no more of her until the other day. Poor Con! I wonder if she is, even now, reciting the "Triumph of Time" to keep herself in heart.—*Daily Mail.*

THE YSER FRONT.

WITH THE BELGIAN ARMY IN FLANDERS.

The Special Correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes from the Belgian Headquarters:—

We were standing on the first platform of the only belfry left intact along the whole battle-front in Flanders. At our feet the quaint old market place, surrounded by picturesque high-gabled houses of the days of the Renaissance basked in the mild sunshine. Every house bore the scars of battle. Red tile roofs dismantled and crushed in, as though they were merely the covers of so many cardboard boxes; brick façades pockmarked and peppered by shrapnel; rooms with their furnishings seemingly undisturbed, some even with lace curtains hanging at side windows, gaped abandoned to the winds. We climbed higher, by the steep ladder-like, steps, out on to the terrace top of the tower.

The day is warm and very clear. From this height the landscape unfolds like a map in relief. Pointing to the north my guide explains:

"That is Nieuport and the sea; there in front of us, behind that long line of tall poplars is the Yser; there is Ramscappelle and Pervyse; through the trees you can see the shattered remains of Dixmude, still in the hands of the enemy. There to the south lies Ypres. That is all that is left to us of our country."

REMNANTS OF BELGIUM.

How simple the geography; how tragic its significance! Through the field-glass the minute details of this litany of destruction become distinct. Nieuport is a hollow shell of battered and tottering house-walls, clustering about the squat, sturdy watch tower which still stands, boldly resisting all attempts to destroy it. The other towns are mere heaps of brick and stone; a tangled mass of ruins. The meadows, which once were rich pasture lands, are now covered with sheets of shallow water, edged by a white line of scum. A field, close at hand, has been spared, and is ploughed ready for planting. To the south a number of lean cattle are browsing on a green clump of earth which stands out above the water line. This is all that remains of the once flourishing kingdom. Out beyond the ring of steel bounded by the Yser there is another Belgium, waiting patiently, confidently for the day of deliverance; but of free Belgium, all that remains is a water-sodden plain, dotted here and there by villages in ruins.

Descending from our high point of vantage, we are soon under way, by motor, through the deserted streets of the town. A brief ride, and we come to a halt. All along this Flanders front the enemy has the advantage of holding slightly higher ground, so that every movement of the Belgians in this sector can be observed by the Germans. To lessen this danger, the roads have been skilfully masked by all manner of devices, so that road traffic is now relatively safe, even quite close to the enemies' line. We stop behind a masking wall, and leave our car, and go on foot through the deep, slimy mud of a side road, ploughed up by great shell craters filled with water. We soon come to a board walk, narrow and white, for it is very new; it leads across the inundated meadows. To the right and left, entrenched and strongly fortified positions have been prepared; not trenches dug into the soil, but tier upon tier of square-cut slabs of turf, piled up to form a solid bastion above ground, four feet high and five feet thick. Everywhere there are these turf trenches.

TRENCHES IN THE DYKES.

We walked along the board walk through the endless reaches of water. High overhead shells hurtle by, harmlessly. With a dull thud a shell buries its nose in the soft, spongy soil, or hisses as it explodes in the water. No one pays much attention. It is merely the customary midday cannonade. The positions of the two belligerents along the front held by the Belgians is peculiar. Neither can advance without superhuman sacrifices; but, what is more significant, neither belligerent seems to be planning to advance. The task allotted to the Belgians is to hold their positions. The great stretches of countryside under water make an attack impossible, so that the war here consists chiefly of artillery duels; the wholesale destruction of everything which might serve as a screen or protection; houses, villages, churches, even small groups of trees, are daily the objects of intense cannonading.

Here we are at the Yser. Into the top of the dyke trenches have been cut, buttressed, and bastioned by sandbags. The sides of the dyke have been burrowed out for "dug-outs." Along the base of the dyke a brick wall has been built where the men may walk about, dryshod and with relative safety. Beyond is marsh and water, dotted here and there with a soldier's grave carefully tended and decorated with fresh wreaths, for it is the custom among the Belgians to bury the men close to the spot where they have fallen. The Yser flows slowly by immediately in front of us. Beyond, trees, underbrush, and barbed wire entanglements half-submerged in water mask all traces of enemy lines. Yet at this point the Germans are not much over a hundred yards distant. The whizz of a bullet close at hand warns us to take cover. As long as no heads are seen above the parapet there is no firing. But let one head show above the trench-line, and in a moment a hail of bullets arrives. This is the warfare of the Yser. Mining, sapping, and other military devices common in other sectors are impossible here owing to the waterlogged conditions of the soil. Sniping, which causes few casualties, and artillery fire, which is more serious, but, on account of the solid construction of the dugouts, is not necessarily dangerous unless a fair hit is scored, is the only fighting known along the Belgian sector.

"MONTSERRAT" Lime Juice, imported from London, is the healthiest drink in the hottest weather.—*Advt.*

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR POSTNIGETLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJILATJAP ...	JAVA & MAKASSAR	24th June	30th June	KOBE

* Wireless Telegraphy.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia."

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Buildings, 1st Floor, Telephone No. 1574.
Hongkong, 19th June 1916. 8

JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

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NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO.

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to Change Without Notice.

S.S. "KARIMOEN" ... ... 12th July.

S.S. "TJIKEMBANG" ... ... 11th August.

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The Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
MANAGING AGENTS.

York Building, Hongkong, 15th May, 1916. [94

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI AND HONOLULU,

JUNE 29 - SEPT. 5 - NOV. 11.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
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Hongkong, 27th May, 1916. [628

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CHIEF OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1916. 723

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

CHENAN, British str., 1,350, Tuebbin, 17th June—Shanghai 13th June, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

DERWENT, British str., 1,652, J. Jenkins, 18th June—Saigon 14th June, Rice.—Order.

ESANG, British str., 1,127, W. P. Baker, 16th June—Wuhu 12th June, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HAICHING, British str., 1,237, Passmore, 18th June—Foochow 16th June, General.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

HUICHOW, British str., 1,248, G. Hooker, 10th June—Bangkok 11th June, Rice and Teak.—Butterfield & Swire.

KWANGTAR, Chinese str., 1,536, C. Stewart, 18th June—Shanghai 14th June, General.—Order.

LAERTES, British str., 1,349, Jenkyns, 16th June—Saigon 12th June, Rice—Chinese.

LIEN SHENG, British str., 1,040, Baylis, 16th June—Bangkok 10th June, Rice—Chinese.

SOSHU MARU, Japanese str., 1,850, A. Kobayashi, 16th June—Takao 13th June, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

SUWA MARU, Japanese str., 6,863, T. Sekine, 18th June—Singapore 19th June, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TYDEUS, British str., 4,800, Wallace, 16th June—Singapore 10th June, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

WINGSANG, British str., 1,517, T. H. Lishman, 17th June—Bangkok 7th June, Rice and General.—Order.

DEPARTURES.

June 17th.

CEYLON MARU, Jap. str., for Singapore.
CHENAN, British str., for Canton.
CHINGCHOW, Brit. str., for Port Parseval.
DAIREN MARU, Jap. str., for Japan.
GLENGOLE, British str., for Amoy.
HINSANG, British str., for Sandakan.
HONGMOH, British str., for Amoy.
KAHO British str., for Saigon.
KOURA MARU, Jap. str., for Lima Island
LOONGSANG, British str., for Manila.
NANYO MARU, Jap. str., for Tayeh.
NAGOYA, British str., for Singapore.
NITTAKA MARU, Jap. str., for Swatow.
SHAWHSING, Chinese str., for Canton.
SUNGKIANG, British str., for Hoihow.
TENPAISEN MARU, Jap. str., for Dalny.
TJIKINE, Dutch str., for Amoy.
ULV, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.

June 18th.

CHEFOO, Chinese str., for Saigon.
CHAOCHOWFU, British str., for Hongay.
DEVAWONGSE, British str., for Singapore.
HALDIS, Norwegian str., for Swatow.
HANGCHOW, British str., for Saigon.
KANSU, British str., for Tientsin.
NAMSANG, British str., for Singapore.
SHANTUNG, British str., for Shanghai.
TAKSANG, British str., for Hoihow.

SHIPPING REPORT.

The str. *Huichow reports*: Fresh and strong W.S.W. wind to Gap Rock, thence strong N.E. wind to port.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Huichow*, from Bangkok, for Hongkong, Captain Rischil.

Per *Chenan*, from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Norman, Mrs. Neilsen, Messrs. Bennet and Jorgornsen.

Per *Suwa Maru*, from Singapore, for Hongkong, Mr. Clear and child, Mr. S. Tsuji, and Mr. P. C. Hok.

Per *Haiching*, from Foochow, etc., for Hongkong, Mr. Roberts, Mr. W. Smith, and Mr. W. Ando.

DEPARTED.

Per *Nagoya*, for London, etc., Mr. W. E. Griffiths, Mr. T. Driscoll, Mr. C. W. Tucker, Mr. J. Reeve, Mr. S. Fane, Mr. W. Ayling, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Moir, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Zumbro, Miss K. Zumbro, Miss E. Zumbro, Mrs. Wilkes, Miss C. Wilkes, Mr. H. M. van Straaten, Mr. J. Symington, Mr. E. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Holm, Mr. J. R. McAloon, Rev. Mr. M. Lencina, Mr. S. A. Winsor, Mr. R. N. Anderson, Mr. T. Easly, Miss Gouglass, Mr. W. J. Jamieson, Mr. P. C. Trimble, Mr. S. H. Ellis, and Rev. Mr. F. R. P. Gabardi

VESSELS EXPECTED.

MERCHANT STEAMER.

The str. *Japan* left Calcutta on 5th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 1[illegible] inst.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The str. *China* sailed from Shanghai on Friday, the June 16th, and is due to arrive in Hongkong, at 9 a.m. to-day.

The str. *Nellore* left Singapore for this port on the 17th instant, a.m., with the outward English mails, and is due here on the 22nd instant, at about daylight.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

FOR NEW YORK.

S.S. "SAINT BEDE," On or about 3rd July.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

S.S. "MUNCASTER CASTLE," On or about 15th July.

It is intended that both of the above vessels will proceed via Panama Canal.

For Freight and further information, apply to—

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Agents.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1916.

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COLLECTION of used MACAU POSTAGE STAMPS in packets, ALL DIFFERENT.

20 Stamps for $1. 40 for $3. 60 for $7.
80 for $12. 100 for $20.

GRACA & CO.,
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Hongkong, 16th June, 1916. 531

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & RIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON	CITY OF VIENNA	Brit. str.	—		THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	To-morrow,
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, &c	KATORI MARU	Jap. str.	—	B. Kon	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at Noon.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NYANZA	Brit. str.	—	J. Gaunt	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 29th inst. at Noon.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NELLORE	Brit. str.	—	A. M. King	P. & O. S. N. Co	On 14th July, at Noon.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	MAGELLAN	Fren. str.	—		MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 25th inst.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA MANILA, &c.	TACOMA MARU	Jap str.	—	T. Hamada	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 3 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	SADO MARU	Jap str.	—	Murazumi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst., at 4 P.M.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN	KITO MARU	Jap str.	—		TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 11th July at Noon.
NEW YORK	SAINT BEDE	Am str.	—		DODWELL & Co., LTD.	About 3rd July.
NEW YORK VIA JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, &c.	TOYOOKA MARU	Jap str.	—	S. Hirase	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th July, at 4 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA S'HAI, NAGASAKI & HONOLULU	CHINA	Am. str.	—		CHINA MAIL S.S. Co. LTD.	On 29th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, &c.	PERSIA MARU	Jap. str.	—		TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 4th July, at 10.30 A.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA NAGASAKI	KASHMORN	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 12th July.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	TENYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	E. Hunt	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 18th July, at Noon.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN &c.	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Halley	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. LD.	On 1st July.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN &c.	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Brit. str.	—	S. Robinson	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. LD.	On 12th July.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN &c.	EMPRESS OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	W. Dixon Hopcraft	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. LD.	On 23th July.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN &c.	EMPRESS OF ASIA	Brit. str.	—	S. Robinson	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. LD.	On 9th Aug.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Takeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th July, at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA TIMOR	EASTERN	Brit. str	—	F. Carter	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co	On 27th July, at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Yoshikawa	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th July, at 10 A.M.
JAPAN	TJILATJAP	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 30th inst.
WEIHAIWEI VIA TIENTSIN	CHIPSHING	Brit. str.	—	H. G. N. Walker	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD	On 23rd inst., at D'light.
KOBE & MOJI	YATSHING	Brit. str.	—	R. S. Anderson	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD	On 29th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SUWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Sekine	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. L. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	CHENAN	Brit. str.	—	W. Blakard	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD	On 21st inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	G. P. Sedden	DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD	On 21st inst.
SHANGHAI	ANHUI	Brit. str.	1 m.	Eedy	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 22nd inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Nomura	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	NELLORE	Brit. str.	—	A. M. King	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 22nd inst.
SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW & YOKOHAMA	ESANG	Brit. str.	—	W. P. Baker	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD	On 25th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	ATTANTIQUE	Fren. str.	—	Charbonnel	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 27th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KIRIN MARU	Jap str.	—	Sasakai	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst.
NING'PO, WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	NANKIN	Brit. str.	—	G. Manley	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 1st July.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	CHEONGSHING	Brit str	7 h	V. Liddell	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD	On 17th inst., at D'light.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAICHING	Brit str	2 h	W. C. Passmore	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	To-morrow, at 2 P.M.
ANPING & TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY	HAITAN	Brit. str	—	J. S. Thomson	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	On 23rd inst., at 2 P.M.
MANILA, ILOILO & ILOILO	SOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Kobayashi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst., at 9 A.M.
MANILA	IYAN	Brit. str.	1 m	J. Walker	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
MANILA, SANDAKAN, BATAVIA, SINGAPORE, &c.	YUENSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. Meaney	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
MANILA	NITTAKE MARU	Jap str.	—		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 29th inst., at Noon.
BOMBAY via S'PORE, PORT S'HAM, PENANG & COLOMBO	LOONGSANG	Brit str.	—	Knight	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD	On 1st July, at 3 P.M.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	SAIGON MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Yamauchi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 23th inst., at 7 A.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	PENANG MARU	Jap str.	—	Kushibiki	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th July.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	FOOKSANG	Brit. str.	—	T. A. Mitchell	JARDINE MATHESON & Co., LD	To-morrow at Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA	TOSA MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. J. Terry	DAVID SASSOON Co., LTD.	To-morrow.
SAIGON	HANGCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m	Sakamoto	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	Brit. str.	—	Partridge	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 3 P.M.
				G. H. Alcock	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD	To-morrow, at Noon.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
*SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Tuesday, 20th June, Noon
‡SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Tuesday, 20th June, Noon
†SHANGHAI VI SWATOW	"KWONGSANG"	Wed'day, 21st June, D'light.
*WEIHAIWEI via TIENTSIN	"CHIPSHING"	Friday, 23rd June, D'light.
*MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 24th June 3 P.M.
†SHANGHAI	"ESANG"	Sunday, 25th June D'light
*NING'PO & WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Tuesday, 27th June, D'light.
*KOBE and MOJI	"YATSHING"	Thursday, 29th June, D'light.
*MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 1st July 3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG," "LAISANG," and "FOOKSANG," leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 25 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUMSANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offering), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

*Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

†Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtsze Ports, Chefoo Tientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei.

‡Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat Labad Dain, Simpornas, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS all European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1915. [8

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

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Hongkong, 16th April, 1915 24

R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG,
SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.
HOMEWARD

FOR	STEAMERS	DATE OF DEPARTURE.

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SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

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Hongkong, 15th April, 1916. 23

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

FROM CHINA & JAPAN TO
CANADA, UNITED STATES & EUROPE
VIA VANCOUVER.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (Inland Sea), KOBE AND YOKOHAMA
In connection with the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"—"EMPRESS OF ASIA"
16,850 Tons Gross Register—Quadruple Screw—Speed 21 Knots.

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" ... REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.
"MONTEAGLE" ... ... INTERMEDIATE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

*"MONTEAGLE" ... 1 JULY	*"MONTEAGLE" ... 30 AUG.
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" 12 JULY	"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" 6 SEPT.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" 25 JULY	"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" 20 SEPT.
"EMPRESS OF ASIA" ... 9 AUG.	

* Calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki.

For further information, Sailings, Guide Books, etc., please apply to
J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hongkong.
P. D. SUTHERLAND, General Agent, Passenger Dept., Hongkong.

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P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	NELLORE, Capt. A. M. King	About 22nd June	Direct Service.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	NYANZA, Capt. J. Gaunt,	Noon 29th June	Direct Service.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NANKIN, Capt. G. Manley	about 1st July	Direct Service.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	NELLORE, Capt. A. M. King,	Noon, 14th July	Direct Service.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

SEE SEPARATE ADVERTISEMENT.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, and FREIGHTS, apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office
Hongkong, 19th June, 1916. 1

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 18th at 11.30.—Pressure has increased moderately over centra Japan and slightly at all other stations.

The southern depression has moved westward and is central this morning to the West of Haiphong.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.15 inch. Total since 1st January, 50.96 inches, against an average of 32.57 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at Noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	E. winds, to moderate; cloudy, showery.
Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, moderate.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	East winds, moderate.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

18TH JUNE, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Vladivostock	6 a.	—	—	—	S	3	—
Namuro	5 a.	29.69	—	—	S	3	—
Hakodate	"	29.77	—	—	S	0	—
Tokio	"	29.81	—	—	SSE	3	—
Kochi	"	29.82	—	—	W	1	—
Nagasaki	"	29.86	—	—	—	0	—
Kagoshima	"	29.84	—	—	WNW	1	—
Oshima	"	—	—	—	—	0	—
Naha	"	29.85	—	—	SW	1	—
Ishi'jima	"	29.74	—	—	N	1	—
Bonin Is.	"	30.01	—	—	—	2	—
Chefoo	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	"	29.74	70	61	SSW	4	o
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	29 80	69	93	SSE	1	b
Gutalaff	"	29.80	68	85	S	1	b
Sharp Peak	"	29.87	75	85	ENE	4	b
Amoy	9 a.	29.76	84	83	NE	2	o
Swatow	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku	5 a.	29.69	73	92	SSE	6	b
Tamsui	"	29 69	75	—	—	0	o
Tainan	"	29 67	75	—	SE	2	o
Koshun	"	29.67	79	—	E	4	o
Pescadores	"	29.68	77	—	N	4	o
Canton	6 a.	29 86	77	91	SE	2	or
Hongkong	"	29 65	78	84	E	5	o
Gap Rock	"	29 64	—	—	ENE	6	o
Macao	"	—	77	96	E	4	o
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holhow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	6 a.	29 56	77	93	E	4	rf
Tourane	"	29 6	81	—	SSW	2	b
Cape St. James	"	29 66	77	—	SW	4	b
Aparri	"	29 68	77	88	S	4	o
Dagupan	"	29.66	75	94	SE	2	o
Manila	"	29.73	77	92	NNE	1	o
Legaspi	"	29.73	77	94	—	0	o
Tacloban	"	29.73	78	95	NW	2	o
Iloilo	"	29 73	77	91	—	0	o
Surigao	"	29 7[illegible]	75	88	SSW	1	r
Labuan	"	29.73	80	95	SW	2	b

RADIO-TELEGRAMS.

*Tjikini ... ... 6 a. 29 67 80 — NE 5 o

* Lat. 22 50 N. Long. 116.3 E.

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squal, r rain, snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew (wet).

7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 18th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 8 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29 65	29.71	29.74
Temperature	82	78	82
Humidity	86	81	85
Wind Direction	East	East	East
" Force	4	5	5
Weather	o	o	o
Rain	—	015	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 17th... 84.
Lowest open-air Temperature on 17th... 78

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 19th to 25th June, 1916.

Days of Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER H'kong Mean Time	HIGH WATER Height	LOW WATER H'kong. Mean Time	LOW WATER Height
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	19	m 0 42	4 0	m 4 25	3
		m 11 12	7 7	C 5 a	0
Tues.	20	m 1 34	4 0	m 5 17	3
		0 12 a	7 1	7 34 a	0
Wed.	21	m 2 25	4 2	m 6 19	3
		1 19 a	6 3	8 24 a	1
Thurs.	22	m 3 15	4 4	m 7 37	3
		2 25 a	5 5	9 15 a	1
Fri.	23	m 4 3	4 8	m 9 28	3
		4 0 a	4 9	10 5 a	2
Satur.	24	m 4 48	5 2	m 11 31	2
		5 23 a	4 4	10 53 a	2
Sun.	25	m 5 30	5 6	0 45 a	2
		6 52 a	4 1	11 35 a	3

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

PROPOSED SAILING

From Hongkong	Connecting with	From Colombo

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
MANAGING AGENTS

20

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sails.
LONDON	"CITY OF VIENNA"	On 20th June.
LONDON & SWANSEA ...	"CITY OF BOMBAY"...	...On 22nd July.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owner's option
Subject to change without notice.
For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
OR TO REISS & Co., CANTON.
GENERAL AGENTS

Hongkong 11th April, 1916. 104

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
SAIGON	"HANGCHOW" ...	On 19th June, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN" ...	On 20th June, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO ...	"TEAN" ...	On 20th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI" ...	On 22nd June, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

☞ SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG" and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1916. TELEPHONE 36. 4

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

Occupying at 9 to 10 Days)

Steamship	Captain	Leaving
"HAICHING" ...	Capt. W. C. Passmore ...	TUESDAY. 20th June, at 2 P.M.
"HAITAN" ...	Capt. J. S. Thmson ...	FRIDAY, 23rd June, at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1916. 3

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "JAPAN," 6,013 tons, Captain G. P. Sedden, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 21st June.

WESTWARD

S.S. "SHIRALA," 5,306 tons, Captain A. J. Terry, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA on 20th June.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS

Hongkong, 16th June, 1916. 27

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &C.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at Marseilles 1916	Due at London 1916
NYANZA	June 29	Through Steamer	Aug. 4	
NELLORE	July 14	Through Steamer ...	Aug. 18	Aug. 13
NANKIN	July 28	Through Steamer ...	Sept. 1	Aug. 27
NOVARA	Aug. 11	KAISAR-I-HIND ...	Sept. 15	Sept. 10
NORE	Aug. 25	MOOLTAN	Sept. 25	Sept. 18
MALTA	Sept. 8	KASHGAR	Oct. 9	Oct. 2
NAMUR	Sept. 22	Through Steamer ...	Oct. 26	Oct. 16 / Nov. 4

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong About
NELLORE	THURSDAY, 22nd June.
NANKIN	SATURDAY, 1st July.
NOVARA	SATURDAY, 15th July.
NORE	SATURDAY, 29th July.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transhipment) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

Steamers.	Leave H'kong. about	Leave S'pore about	Due at M'seilles, if calling about	Due London about
SOMALI	Aug. 16	Aug. 21	Sept. 20	Sept. 29

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Passage Tickets Interchangeable with the British India Co.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamers	Tons	Sailing Dates and Displacement	
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE ...	§ KATORI MARU Capt. Kon	21,000	THURSDAY, 22nd June, at Noon	
	§ KASHIMA MARU Capt. Tabusa	21,000	WED'DAY, 5th July, at Noon.	
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA	§ SADO MARU Capt. Asakawa	12,600	TUESDAY, 27th June, at 4 P.M.	
	§ SHIDZUOKA MARU Capt. Noma	12,500	WED'DAY, 19th July, at 4 P.M.	
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, BAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE	§ NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda	9,600	FRIDAY, 14th July, at 4 P.M.	
	§ AKI MARU Capt. K. Yoshikawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 15th Aug. at 11 A.M.	
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON ...	TOSA MARU Capt. Sakamoto	8,000	FRIDAY, 2'th June.	
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO ...	PENANG MARU Capt. Kushibiki	8,000	TUESDAY 20 h June.	
SHANGHAI, and KOBE YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO MARU Capt. Nomura	8,000	THURSDAY, 22nd June.	
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	KIRIN MARU Capt. Saiki	8,000	FRIDAY, 30th June	
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	§ AKI MARU Capt. K. Yoshikawa	9,600	FRIDAY, 14th July, at 10 A.M.	
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	§ SUWA MARU Capt. Sekine	21,000	MONDAY, 19th June, at 10 A.M.	

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI KOBE, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.	§ TOYOOKA MARU Capt. S. Hirase	15,200	FRIDAY, July, at 4 P.M. 7th

§ Wireless Telegraphy.
For Further Information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MORI, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 293. 5

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
† PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	... TUES., 4th July 10.30 A.M
* KWANTO MARU	8,000 — 12 knots	... SUN., 9th July Noon.
‡ KIYO MARU	17,200 — 14 knots	... TUES., 11th July Noon.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 18th July Noon
† NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	...TUES., 1st Aug. 10.30 A.M
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 15th Aug Noon.

† Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai * Cargo only.

‡ Proceeding to South American Ports.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10...	RETURN (6 MONTHS)	£120.
" " " NEW YORK	£60. ...	" "	£96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45. ...	" "	£68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal MAIL Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Sails
KIYO MARU	17,200 — 14 knots	... TUESDAY, 11th July.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291. 213

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

For	Steamer	To Sail.
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA ...	ATLANTIQUE	On or about 27th June.

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG, TOURANE and SAIGON ... (Without Transhipment	MAGELLAN	On or about 25th June.
	ANDRE LEBON... ...	On or about 8th July.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return Tickets available from 1st June, 1916, to 31st October, 1916, and interchangeable only with Peninsular and Oriental S.N. Co., for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, $135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, $150.00.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TELEPHONE 740 2

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

AMERICAN LINE.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA,

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA;

* "TACOMA MARU"	MONDAY	19th June, at 3 P.M.
† "MANILA MARU"	THURSDAY,	22nd June, at 3 P.M.

† Omitting Shanghai and Nagasaki. * Omitting Manila and Nagasaki.

BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

"SAIGON MARU" ... T. Yamaguchi ...	WEDNESDAY,	28th inst., at 7 A.M.

JAVA-LINE.

FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOURABAYA, SAMARANG, BATAVIA, AND SINGAPORE.

"NITTAKA MARU"	THURSDAY,	29th June, at Noon.

FORMOSAN LINE.

FOR TAMSUI, KRELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

§ "SOSHU MARU"	WEDNESDAY,	21st June, at 9 A.M.

‡ Proceeding to Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
§ Proceeding to Anping and Takao.
These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to:—

H. YAMAUCHI,
MANAGER,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745. 56

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

Steamer	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
EASTERN	3rd July	On 27th July, 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS	4th Aug.	On 27th Aug., 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerative Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity
All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried
For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
EUROPE (London 21st May, via Siberia) and AMERICA	China ...	19th June.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Shanghai, North China and *Japan via *Kobe	Suwa Maru ...	Monday, 19th, 9.00 A.M.
Straits ...	*Childar ...	Monday, 19th, Noon
Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Moji, Victoria, Tacoma, and United Kingdom via Canada ...	Tacoma Maru	Monday, 19th, Registration ... 12.15 P.M. Letters 1.00 P.M.
Saigon	Hangchow	Monday, 19th 2.00 P.M.
Hoihow, Tourane and Quinhon	Hailan ...	Monday, 19th, 5.00 P.M.
Straits and India via Calcutta	Fooksang ...	Tuesday 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Sandakan	Wausang ...	Tuesday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
San Francisco	Pennsylvania	Tuesday, 20th Noon
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ...	Haiching ...	Tuesday, 20th 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Tean	Tuesday, 20th, 3.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI AND NORTH CHINA (EUROPE via SIBERIA) [Shanghai Brit. P.O. Saturday, 24th June]	Chenan ...	Tuesday, 20th, Registration ... 2.15 P.M. Letters ... 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China ...	*Kwongsang	Tuesday, 20th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Takao & Anping	Soshu Maru...	Wednesday, 21st, 8.00 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, Durban, Cape Town, *Tenriffe and *London ...	Katori Maru	Thursday, 22nd, 11.00 A.M.
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China and Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria, Tacoma and United Kingdom via Canada ...	Manila Maru ...	Thursday, 22nd, Registration 12.15 P.M. Letters ... 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China (EUROPE VIA SIBERIA) [Shanghai Brit. P.O. Monday, 26th June]	Anhui ...	Thursday, 22nd, Registration ... 2.15 P.M. Letters ... 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ...	Haitan	Friday, 23rd, 1.00 P.M.
Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, *Singapore, *India, *Colombo *Aden and *Europe...	Magellan	Saturday, 24th, Registration .. 5.00 P.M. Sunday, 25th, Letters ... 9.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania New Zealand, and New Guinea via Port Darwin, ...	Changsha	Tuesday, 27th, Registration 10.15 A.M. Letters ... 11.00 A.M.
FORMOSA VIA KEELUNG SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via MOJI, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE and UNITED KINGDOM via CANADA ... (EUROPE via SIBERIA) [Shanghai Brit. P.O. Saturday, 1st July]	Sado Maru	Tuesday, 27th, Registration .. 2.15 P.M. Letters ... 3.00 P.M.
STRAITS, BURMAH, CEYLON, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN EGYPT and EUROPE ... The Parcel Mail will be closed on Wednesday, 28th June, at 5 p.m. ...	Nagoya ...	Thursday, 29th, Registration ... 10.15 A.M. Letters ... 11.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, VICTORIA VANCOUVER, UNITED KINGDOM via CANADA ... (EUROPE via SIBERIA) [Shanghai Brit. P.O. Saturday, 8th July.	Monteagle	—: JULY :— Tuesday, 4th, Registration... 9.45 A.M. Letters ...10.30 A.M.

* Superscribed correspondence only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARDS.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays.
Tai O ...	8.30 A.M.	—
Tai Po ...	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow ...	2.00 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Autau Ping Shau, Sai Kung Sanbin, Stanley ...	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Wuchow and Samshui ...	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao ...	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.15 A.M.
Kongmoon ...	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	6.00 P.M.
Nantau and Sanmei ...	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun ...	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-days	On Sundays & Holidays.
Macao ...	7.20 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.
Canton ...	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung ...	7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.
Shek Ki ...	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon ...	6.15 P.M.	6.15 P.M.
Kumchuk ...	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong ...	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays.	5.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration close at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

YOUR

MOTOR BOATS AND CARS

• Cannot move without a good Spark.

CROWN DRY CELLS

are the most reliable on the market for

Bells, Telephones or Ignition Coils.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

14, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG. 30

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

June 17th.

ON LONDON:—

Telegraphic Transfer	2/-⅝
Bank Bills, on demand	2/-1½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/-⅜
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/-¾
Credits, at 4 months' sight...	2/1⅜
Documentary Bills 4 mos.' st.	2/1½

ON PARIS:—

Bank Bills, on demand	293½
Credits, at 4 months' sight...	301

ON NEW YORK:—

Bank Bills, on demand	48⅞
Credits, at 60 days' sight...	—

ON BOMBAY:—

Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand......	153¼

ON CALCUTTA:—

Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	153¼

ON SHANGHAI:—

Bank Bills, at sight	71½ n.
Private, 30 days' sight	—

ON YOKOHAMA:—

On Demand	96½

ON MANILA:—On demand—Pesos	96¾

ON SINGAPORE:—

On Demand	87½

ON BATAVIA:—

On Demand	117¼

ON HAIPHONG:—

On Demand	4 % pm.

ON SAIGON:—

On Demand	3¼% pm. n.

ON BANGKOK:—

On Demand	75
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	$9.65 n.
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael ...	$55
BAR SILVER, per oz.	30⅛d.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

			per cent
Hongkong	cents pieces...	$ 2.15	discount.
Hongkong..	10 „	... $ 2.15	„
Canton.....	20 „	... $15.35	„
Canton.	10 „	... $ 2.50	„

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 17TH JUNE, 1916.

Stocks.	No. of Shares.	Value	Paid up.	Closing Quotations Cash	Return on basis of last div'd.
BANKS.—					
Hongkong & S'hai. Bank. Corporation	120,000	$125	all	$770 L'don	6 p.c.
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	$12	all	$3.45, buyers	8½ p.c.
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	$5	all	$4½, buyers	7 p.c.
	10,000	$1	all		
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ld.	200,000	$10	all	$8.90, sellers	
COTTON MILLS.—*					
S'hai. Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	40,000	Tls. 50	all	T. 92, sales	
Kung Yik Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd. ...	100,000	Tls. 10	all	T. 13½, buyers	5½ p.c.
International Cotton Manuf'ing Co., Ld.	10,000	Tls. 70	all	Tls.	
Laou Kung Mow Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld.	8,000	Tls100	all	Tls.	
Soeychee Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls.	
Ewo Cotton Spin'g. & Weaving Co., Ld.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	T. 137½, buyers	8¾ p.c.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited.	40,000	$7½	$6	$34½	4½ p.c.
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—					
H'Kong. & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	$50	all	$81, buyers $80, sales	3½ p.c.
H'Kong. and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	$50	all	$120½, buyers	
S'hai. Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls100	all	T. 75½	
New Engineering & S. B. Works Ltd.	150,000	Tls. 5	all	Tls. 9	
S'hai. and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls100	all	Tls. 82	6½ p.c.
Green Island Cement Company, Limited.	400,000	$10	all	$9½	
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited, ...	60,000	$10	all	$4½	4½ p.c.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited.	20,000	$50	all	$110½, sellers	4½ p.c.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited.	6,500	$25	all	$170	6 p.c.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	60,000	$10	all	$32½	4½ p.c.
Hongkong Tramway Company, Limited. ...	325,000	5/-	all	$6.3½, sales	5½ p.c.
INSURANCES.—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited..	10,000	$250	$50	$400	5½ p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited, ...	20,000	$50	$20	$156	6½ p.c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. ...	8,000	$250	$50	$375	5¾ p.c.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited. ...	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 175	
Union Insurance Society, Limited, ...	12,400	$250	$100	$910	
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ltd. ...	12,000	$100	$60	$250, @ Ex 73	6½ p.c.
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—					
H'kong. Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	$100	all	$101½, buyers	
Hongkong Central Estate, Limited, ...	10,000	$100	all	$97, sellers	6½ p.c.
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	25,000	$100	$75	$200	7½ p.c.
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ld.	150,000	$10	all	$8.90, sellers	
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd. ...	6,000	$50	$30	$33	6 p.c.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd. ...	78,000	Tls$50	all	Tls 94	
West Point Building Co., Limited. ...	12,500	$50	all	$26, sellers	
Maatschappij tot Mijn- Bosch-en Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat	250,000	Gds.10	all	Tls. 27½, sellers	
MINING.—					
Ural Caspian Oil Corp., Limited.	1,000,000	£1	all	32/6	
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	all	27/-, sales	
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ld.	200,000	£1	all	$2.90, sellers	7 p.c.
Trench Mines, Limited	160,000	£1	all	42/6	
	25,000	$10	all	$9½, buyers	
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	50,000	$10	$1	$0.70	
REFINERIES.—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited. ...	20,000	$100	all	$129½, sal. & sal.	
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	$100	all	$30½ buyers	5 p.c.
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—					
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited.	20,000	$50	all	$132, sal. & buy.	4½ p.c.
H'kong., Canton & Macao S. B. Co., Ld.	20,000	$15	all	$12	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld.	60,000 d. 60,000 f.	£5	all	pref. $46, buy. def. $124, buy. $124/125, sal.	7½ p.c.
Shell Transport and Trading Co., Ltd.	4,017,610	£1	all	100/-, buy./102/-, sal.	4½ p.c.
Star Ferry Company, Limited.	40,000	$10	all	$35½, sellers	7½ p.c.
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	$25	all	$29	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	$5	all	$3½	7 p.c.
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.—					
Powell, Wm., Limited	27,000	$7	all	$6½, buyers	9 p.c.
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited	90,000	$10	all	$6¾ sellers	6 p.c.
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	$1	all	$14, buyers	

Loans.	Amount.	Value	Interest.	Quotations.
Chinese Imperial 1886.	Tls. 767,200.	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, *Share Brokers.*

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BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000, at 2/—$15,000,000	
Silver	$18,000,000
	$33,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

W. L. PATTENDEN, Esq.—Chairman.
S. H. DODWELL, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.	Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.	J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.	Hon. Mr. E. Shellim

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months,	2½ per cent.	per Annum.
„ 6 „	3½ „	„
„ 12 „	4 „	„

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1916. [9

THE BANK OF CHINA. GOVERNMENT BANK

(SPECIALLY AUTHORISED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.
SHANGHAI: NANKING: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Anching, Tatung, Taingkiangpo, Soochow. HANKOW: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang. TIENTSIN: Paoting, Tongshan: Luanhsien, Tsangchsien, Hsingtai. HANGCHOW: Wenchow, Shaohsing, Chiahsin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo KAIFENG: Changteh, Sinyang, Loho, Chowkou. TSINAN: Chowtsun, Tanhsien, Linchi, Liatsing, Tsinien, Yihtuh, Huiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao TAIYUAN: Yancheng. FOOCHOW. CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung CANTON. KUEIYANG. PEKING Kueihua, Suiyuancheng, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH
Interest allowed on current account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange
Hongkong, 18th October, 1914. [560

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital...	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1915. [132

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).

Capital Subscribed	Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up	„ 12,500,000
Reserve Funds	„ 4,630,000

President: TETSUTARO SAKURAI, Esq.
Vice-President: KOJURO NAKAGAWA, Esq.

DIRECTORS.
TSUTOSHI SADA, Esq.
KYOROKU YAMANARI, Esq.
SHINGO MINAMI, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA (TAIWAN).
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Akoo	Kagi	Makung	Taichu
Amoy	Karenkon	Osaka	Tainan
Canton	Keelung	Shanghai	Taito
Foochow	Kiukiang	Singapore	Takow
Giran	Kobe	Shinchiku	Tamsui
Hongkong	London	Swatow	Tokyo

Correspondents at
Cheribon, Cheshun, Dairen, Fusan, Iloilo, Jolo, Macassar, Mukden, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, New York, Semarang, Seoul, Shimonoseki, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama, Zamboanga, Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon, Bangkok.

HONGKONG OFFICE:
3, DES VOEUX ROAD.

The Bank Transacts Every Description of General Banking and Exchange Business. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits

Y. KIKUCHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1916. [542

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorized Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed „	1,125,000
Paid-up „	562,500
Reserve Fund „	550,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES

Bombay	Galle	Karachi	Penang
Calcutta	Hongkong	Kota Bharu	Rangoon
Colombo	Howrah	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Delhi	Kandy	Madras	Singapore

Port Louis (Mauritius) Mahé (Seychelles).

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [79

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10

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